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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Britain Pays U. S. 10 Millions

Debt Settlement Is Expected

W. E. C., Cheered, Goes Ahead

Veterans' Lobby Scores Again

Austria Asks Others' Backing

Every Boy Needs Avocation

BRITAIN pays $10,000,000 in silver on the June 15 installment of $75,950,000 and the United States receives it on account and says no default results. Italy and Czechoslovakia prepare to follow Britain's lead. France defaults on its $40,738,568 payment, as it defaulted in December, and fresh default is expected on the part of Belgium, Poland, Hungary, Estonia and Yugoslavia. Britain's payment of about 13 per cent breaks away from the Lausanne 10 per cent reparations settlement. Washington and London now anticipate early conferences in the former city at which final debt settlement figures will be arrived at. Congress' approval will be asked in January—After the people have thought it all out.

* * *

¶ The World Economic Conference feels a strong impulse when there is no general default on war debts. Credit and confidence, by this show of sturdiness, make many of the conference's problems seem easier. With a final debt settlement in prospect, currency stabilization is much simpler. Premier R. B. Bennett of Canada tells the conference stabilization must be followed by elevation of the world level of wholesale prices. T. V. Soong of China reinforces the plea of Maxim Litvinoff of Russia for more attention to potential consumers. James M. Cox of America is made chairman of the monetary committee. The conference senses real progress—America's acceptance of the British debt token is warmly applauded.

* * *

¶ Britain's payment of a $10,000,000 token in silver to the United States on its debt installment leaves both countries in an agreeable mood. The President announces that the token will be accepted as evidence of liability and credited to Britain pending an entire debt settlement. In London the House of Commons cheers Mr. Chamberlain's statement that a way of escape has been found from either paying the full $75,950,000 due or injuring British pride and British credit by defaulting. Britain obtains the bullion for the $10,000,000 payment from India at 33 cents an ounce, thus saving £400,000. America may make immediate use of the silver—The Treasury may coin it into cart-wheel dollars.

* * *

¶ Britain's satisfactory meeting of its war debt payment stimulates the conference trying to peg dollar and pound. It is understood the British began by demanding a rate of $3.75 for the pound, while the Americans held out for at least $4.25. Now the difference in the two figures is said to be only 10 cents and the amount around $4. The French, wanting the dollar stabilized, oppose a high ratio with the pound, since this would disturb the balance between pound and franc. An American controlled inflation policy and effect on commodity and stock markets make the Americans very cautious—But the necessary agreement seems about to emerge.

* * *

¶ Washington sees the veterans' lobby force upon President Roosevelt his first decisive defeat. Although warned of certain veto, the Senate passes the Cutting-Steiwer amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill, adding $133,000,000 benefits for veterans and tearing down the Roosevelt economy program. Nineteen Democrats ignore the White House plea and 31 Republicans join in to make the vote 51 to 39. The veterans' lobby, dethroned decisively in March and come back to power, boasted that it could also force the amendment through the House. After a veto the veterans will be the ones who suffer, but the lobby will have shown its power. Again the old issue is raised—The veterans versus the country.

* * *

¶ Austria quiets after its clash with Germany. Theodore Habicht, German Reichstag member serving as press representative of the German Embassy at Vienna, arrested for seditious conduct in leading the Austrian Nazis, is set across the German frontier. Dr. Wasserbaeck, Austrian holding the similar post in Berlin, is sent from the country and goes to the Austrian Embassy in London. Engelbert Dollfuss, Austrian Premier, attending the W. E. C., arouses the sympathy of Britain, France and Italy. He makes a strong plea—An independent Austria best serves the peace of Europe.

* * *

¶ Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, urges an avocation as well as a vocation for every boy. He tells the graduating class at Avon Old Farms School boys must now prepare as intelligently for their leisure as for their work. Hobbies prove of the greatest benefit; they often lead developing men into their most useful service. He says the frontiers that remain for the modern boy must be approached through the lens, the microscope, the radio or the camera—But the right boy will find his own line and elbow room.

House Democrats Support Roosevelt on Veterans Issue

Administration Leaders Confident of Breakdown in Opposition and Final Passage of Compromise Measure Offered by President

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 15—The Democratic House conference voted by 170 to 35 to stand by the President on the veterans' issue. The motion was to insist on the House compromise provision to the independent offices bill, which has already been agreed to by the President. The vote was not binding on all Democrats, but indicated a sufficient majority in favor of supporting the President to make it reasonably certain that the House will follow the action of the Democratic conference.

Information leaking from the caucus was that veteran advocates were almost unanimously in favor of insistence on the House compromise on the ground that the veterans would be better treated under it than they would be if the bill were vetoed and the Administration free to continue economy cuts under terms of the original economy act.

The so-called veterans' blocs in both House and Senate were all the more disposed to back down and accept the President's compromise proposal when it was learned that he had already written his veto message.

In view of the changed situation House Democratic leaders were more confident that they would be able to stave off a second veterans' revolt in the House and uphold the President than they have been at any time during the past two weeks.

Simultaneously Senators Bronson Cutting (R.) of New Mexico, and Frederick Steiwer (R.) of Oregon, joint authors of the more liberal Senate amendment, announced they would withdraw the amendment in the event either of a veto or a House insistence.

The changed situation developed after the President had sharply confirmed reports that he would not give way another inch to the clamoring coalition in the Senate which has used politics and war debts as spurs to goad a majority into revolt on the veterans issue which is still unsettled as the session drags on day after day.

In the face of his categorical declaration that he would veto the independent offices appropriation bill if it is sent to him with the Cutting-Steiwer amendment the Senate approved this provision last night by a vote of 51 to 39, inflicting the first serious defeat of the session on the President.

Senate Republicans, to a man, took advantage of the opportunity to embarrass the Administration, despite the fact that many have gone on record time and time again in the past against the very same excessive benefits to veterans which the President is seeking to curtail in the economy act.

Every Republican present, 31 in

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Habicht's Return Helps to Settle Rift With Vienna

Compromise Over Arrests Eases Tension Over Fascist Activities

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, June 15—The return to Germany of Herr Theodore Habicht, German Hitlerite official, whose arrest in Austria had brought strained relations between the two countries, has calmed the political atmosphere here. It is further improved by the release from arrest of Dr. Erwin Wasserbaeck, an Austrian press attaché at Berlin, who was seized by the German police by way of reprisal for the Habicht incident. Herr Habicht returned to Germany under police escort.

For weeks past public opinion here has insistently demanded the deportation of Herr Habicht, a member of the German Reichstag and Herr Hitler's emissary in Austria, because he was believed to be the leader of the whole National Socialist movement here in its vehement attacks against the Chancellor, Herr Engelbert Dollfuss, and in preparing and directing the campaign of reprisal.

Hitlerite leaders here vigorously deny any connection with bomb throwing and protest against the persecution of their party. Several more German Hitlerite agitators from the Reich have been deported. So far the police have uncovered no conclusive evidence directly connecting the National Socialist Party with the recent outrages.

The Habicht affair had aroused much feeling here.

Authorities pointed out that there was no similarity between the position of Herr Habicht and that of Herr Wasserbaeck. Herr Habicht, they said, was an active political emissary, ruthlessly fighting against Austria's independence and leader of a bitter political vendetta against the Austrian Cabinet. Moreover, they accused him of being implicated in acts of violence against public officials and public safety, besides sheltering lawbreakers. And they pointed out that he was never accredited as press attaché.

Herr Wasserbaeck, they declared, on the other hand, was never accused of breaking any law, nor of working in any way against the German Government. Finally, he was a duly accredited member of the embassy staff.

The German Government's behavior appears to be turning Austrian opinion strongly against the Austrian National Socialist Party. At a big public meeting here yesterday, sponsored by the Heimwehr, the crowd showed itself very hostile to Berlin and friendly toward Italy and other foreign powers.

British-American War Debt Settlement Enters Final Stage With Token Payment By London of $10,000,000 in Silver

Reports in Washington Indicate Negotiations to Start Soon

France and Allies Expected to Default

Senate Opinion Divided Into Blame and Praise on Roosevelt's Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 15—Formal negotiations "for an ultimate settlement of the whole war-debt question," between the United States and Great Britain will be initiated here shortly, probably next month.

This is the upshot of the long series of discussions between America and England, culminating in the exchange of formal notes published yesterday, and accompanied by explanations in London and Washington by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and President Roosevelt, respectively.

The prolonged controversy across the Atlantic over the vexed war debt issue is headed toward final settlement at last, it is confidently hoped here, and beside that possibility even the prospective accomplishments of the London Economic Conference sink temporarily into second place.

Token Payment Accepted

In the meantime, President Roosevelt has accepted a $10,000,000 silver bullion "token" payment of Great Britain as an earnest of its $75,950,000 semiannual obligation falling due today and has taken the even more important step of accepting this "acknowledgment" of the debt as indicating that no default has occurred.

Under a congressional act Great Britain was permitted to make payment in silver at the rate of 50 cents an ounce. Silver advocates hoped large scale purchases would boost the price. The bullion was actually obtained at 36½ cents an ounce, representing a saving of some $2,757,000.

A succession of ambassadors and ministers called at the office of Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, today, in connection with war

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Clearing a Debt Hurdle

Britain offers $10,000,000 on its June 15 debt payment. America accepts.

Default is averted. The world breathes freely again. The World Economic Conference gets new hope.

The American President is ready to go straight ahead with negotiations for permanent settlement.

The British Chancellor says full payment now would have upset the Lausanne agreement. Britain's $10,000,000 is 13 per cent of total. Germany at Lausanne agreed to pay 10 per cent of claims.

Britain argues full payment would bring price drop all round, as it did in December. Roosevelt does not concede all of British claims of economic cause and effect, but he accepts offer as acknowledgment of debt.

France defaults once more. Others expected to default are Belgium and Poland, with Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Yugoslavia still uncertain. Italy is to offer part payment on its $13,545,000 installment, and Czechoslovakia will make part of its $1,500,000 payment. Finland alone pays its full installment of $148,592.

Agreement on pound-dollar pegging at London is said to be near.

French and Americans Agree On London Economic Posts

Cox, Former Governor of Ohio, to Head Monetary Committee at Conference, and Bonnet, French Finance Minister, to Be Rapporteur

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 15—Agreement between France and the United States to give Mr. James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio, the chairmanship of the World Economic Conference's monetary committee, while M. Georges Bonnet, French Finance Minister, becomes rapporteur, coupled with an encouraging war debts agreement and increasingly favorable prospects for early pegging of the pound and dollar have all produced a genuinely encouraging atmosphere as general debate approaches its close.

Indeed there have not been so many tangible indications that the conference can really get down to work since the sessions began. It now appears that the gap between British and American figures for temporary stabilization has been virtually closed, and the remaining difficulty between these two countries only concerns the form of agreement.

It is necessary that the operation of pegging the dollar shall be a hand-to-mouth affair since nobody can tell where future necessities for altering the dollar's gold value may lead. Perhaps a 60-day agreement to maintain a de facto position, with a 30-day interval for announcement of a change, may result. Such an undertaking on a mutually compromised figure near $4 appears satisfactory to both sides, with Britain and America sharing advantages and disadvantages by the arrangement.

Adjustment of Franc and Dollar

The problem now remains to adjust the French franc to the pound and dollar. In the words of Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, before today's general conference session, "If the common price-raising policy can be agreed upon, American and British currencies can be stabilized in relation to the gold franc." Since the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, have already exchanged mutual amenities over price-raising ideas, it appears that some agreement can be worked out in time.

The rather unpleasant Franco-American struggle over the presidency of the monetary committee reached a solution after a forenoon-long conference between Mr. Hull, M. Bonnet and their respective experts.

The compromise gives the French the position of rapporteur. Since this official drafts the report which conveys the committee's conclusions to the general conference, it is considered in most ways except prestige to be more important than the presidency. But the American delegation took a different view and fought tenaciously until they obtained the chairmanship.

The slate now comprehends Mr. Cox as chairman, Signor Guido Jung of Italy as vice-chairman, and M. Bonnet as rapporteur. The steering committee and conference itself must approve the slate, but passage is considered a foregone conclusion.

Two particularly strong and meaty speeches were features of the forenoon session. Prime Minister Bennet of Canada approached many problems more frankly than any earlier speaker. Actually aware of the involuntary gyrations of the Canadian

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

French Debt Delay Justified on Ground Of Reparations Cut

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 15—The French Government takes the same stand on the war debt payment due today as on the Dec. 15 installment: the Hoover moratorium having resulted in virtual abolition of German reparations, France finds itself unable to resume payment until war debts have been revised in accordance with the Lausanne settlement.

This is understood to be the gist of instructions sent to the French Ambassador in Washington for submission to the American Government today. Thus France again "postpones" payment until new agreements are reached on the entire question of intergovernmental debts.

Although the greatest interest has been shown by the press here in the British project for making a small payment on account, there is general agreement that the best French course is to stick to its thesis "France will pay no more to its creditors than it receives from Germany." It is pointed out that Britain can hardly afford to seek a settlement in Washington without taking the French position into consideration, since if France does not obtain a "satisfactory" arrangement, the whole question of the Lausanne reparations accords would have to be reopened.

A pessimistic tone dominates French comments on opening sessions of the World Economic Conference, but this is somewhat relieved today by a statement of M. Edouard Daladier, the Premier, who on arrival in Paris said he believed "the financial problems of the conference seemed to be evolving in a favorable manner," and by reports that a temporary stabilization of the dollar and pound has been tentatively agreed upon. French opinion remains unanimous that solution of the problems of monetary stability and of war debts is absolutely necessary if the conference is to succeed.

Roosevelt's Acceptance of Sum Without Default Cheered in Commons

Britain Acquires Silver in India

Saves £400,000 by Use of White Metal in Meeting June Installment

By GODFREY LIAS

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 15—Though official statements do not say so, The Christian Science Monitor learns that considerable progress has already been made toward final settlement of the war debt problem which reaches its penultimate stage with the British payment of $10,000,000 in silver today.

The announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, that President Roosevelt had accepted this sum "as an acknowledgment of the debt and pending final settlement," and that he does not "characterize" the resultant situation as a default" received warm cheers from all parts of the House of Commons last night. The House was pleased too, that payment had been accepted in silver at 50 cents an ounce as permitted by terms of the farm relief bill.

This graceful gesture, made possible by an act of the United States Congress, saves the British Treasury about £400,000 on today's transaction, the market price of silver here being only about 33 cents an ounce.

The necessary amount of silver has been acquired from the Government of India, as the Monitor indicated last week it would be done.

Move Well Under Way

While Mr. Chamberlain and President Roosevelt both said that negotiations for final settlement would be begun at Washington as soon as convenient, the Monitor understands that comparatively little remains to be done to complete the negotiations.

Mr. Chamberlain laid stress upon the widespread effect of the British decision. He said:

Considering their decision, the Government felt they must have regard as to its effects not only upon this country, but upon the whole world.

The conference now sitting in South Kensington was recognized by all as most momentous in character, and delegate after delegate has already urged most disastrous consequences would ensue if it failed and the necessity for a sense of confidence if it was to succeed.

We had already made a payment in December in the hope that it would pave the way for a settlement before another payment became due. If we paid again there would appear to be no reason why we should not be called upon to make payments of a similar kind indefinitely.

Suspended Own Claims

It seemed to us impossible to contemplate that this country should continue to make payments of this magnitude while under the Lausanne provisional agreements we had suspended corresponding claims upon our debtors.

Further payments would therefore have necessitated putting an end to the Lausanne agreement and reopening all the vexed questions of reparations and war debts, which were provisionally settled, and plunging the world once more into a condition of uncertainty and despair from which it was rescued last year.

These considerations appear to the Government to be of such fundamental importance as to outweigh all others. On the other hand, we felt the strongest objection to any course would have placed us in a position of having repudiated our obligations.

In our view, the proper way to treat the June installment was to consider it as merged in the body of the debt which we have already discussed informally and as to which we were prepared to enter upon formal negotiations as soon as they could be arranged.

Settlement Sought

We, therefore, decided in order to make perfectly clear our view that suspension of the June payment did not and was not intended to prejudice the ultimate settlement which we proposed to make by payment of $10,000,000 as an acknowledgment of the debt pending final settlement.

A White Paper issued here last night says the talks started "even before the new Administration was inaugurated." They continued when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was in Washington and made "preliminary explorations as to the basis of a clearer understanding of the situation."

This is all the official documents disclose on the subject. But Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British Treasury officer, who remained in Washington after the Prime Minister left is understood to have carried the matter a stage further. And since he returned to England Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, made another advance.

It is even suggested that today's payment closely approximates the

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(The background of war debts is discussed in today's Financial Section.)

Mongolians Move To Play Big Part In Wool Market

Jehol Herds Likely to Be Greatly Increased for Japanese Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING (Changchun), Manchuria—Energetic measures are being taken by the Manchoukuo Government to encourage sheep raising in Jehol Province and the adjoining districts of Inner Mongolia which have been brought under Manchoukuo's control. A group of experts which has surveyed the regions estimates that over a 25-year period the present Mongol herds of about 3,000,000 can be increased to 25,000,000, and that the stock can be improved so that an annual output of 20,000,000 lbs. of wool will be produced.

Japan at present buys this amount of wool, mostly from the United States and Australia, for its factories. While the Mongols have sold much of their wool to Japan, they have sold more to Soviet Russia. The Manchoukuo plan is based upon the belief that the Japanese market will provide an outlet for all the wool which the Mongolian districts can produce.

The South Manchuria Railway, a Japanese enterprise, previously had investigated the possibilities of sheep raising, and has experimented with sheep best adapted to the climate on its model farms. The results of these experiments are being given to Manchoukuo to assist its development plans.

Post Grooms Plane At Brooklyn Field For World Flight

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 15—In the hope of bettering the world-girdling record of eight days, 15 hours and 51 minutes, which he and Harold Gatty made two years ago and still hold, Wiley Post arrived at Floyd Bennett Field, today after flying from Oklahoma City to start preparations for a solo flight round the world. He expects to start about the end of the month and aims to do the trip in about six days.

Mr. Post landed at the Brooklyn Airport in the same "Winnie Mae," the monoplane which won fame for itself and its pilots in 1931. This time, however, the plane is equipped with a Sperry automatic or robot pilot, leaving Mr. Post in the capacity of passenger.

Paralleling in large measure the 1931 Post-Gatty route and that now being followed by James J. Mattern Mr. Post's schedule includes six stages, as follows: New York to Berlin 3900 miles; Berlin to Novosibirsk, Siberia, 2600 miles; thence to Yakutsk, Siberia, 1600 miles; thence to Fairbanks, Alaska, 2200 miles; to Edmonton, Alberta, 1450 miles and back to Floyd Bennett Field 2200 miles—a total of 10,950 miles.

Mattern Over Bering Sea; To Land in Nome Today

NOME, Alaska, June 15 (AP)—Headed for Alaska the second time in three days on a 2500-mile lap of his world flight, James J. Mattern, round-the-world flier, was expected to land at Nome today.

The weather was less favorable over the Bering Sea, observers said, than two days ago, but no such severe winds faced him as those over the Sea of Okhotsk, which sent him back to Khabarovsk, Siberia, on Tuesday. A six-mile wind blew here last night and a 10-mile wind at St. Paul Island.

O'Brien Unloads New Tax Problem On Board Doorstep

City Motor Levy Shelved as Mayor Passes Job to Aldermen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 15—The Board of Aldermen, which precipitated the citizens' revolt against new taxes, when it went on record in favor of Mayor John P. O'Brien's $30,000,000 motor tax program, today finds itself away out on a limb, with the Mayor and the Board of Estimate crawling back to safety.

In the face of the indignant rejection of this tax, which represents one of the conditions imposed by the bankers when they extended the city's credit last week, indications today are that the Mayor is contemplating a complete volte face, and, in seeking other means of raising the necessary money, may even try to raid the rapid transit sinking fund's $22,000,000 surplus.

Meanwhile he has gotten out from under the responsibility for the new tax program by naming a special committee of the Board of Estimate to survey the tax horizon and to come forward with recommendations, relieving himself of full accountability. This committee is composed of Comptroller Charles W. Berry, Corporation Counsel Arthur J. W. Hilly and the borough presidents of Manhattan, Kings and the Bronx.

Retrenchment Evaded

At the same time the obnoxious motor tax bill, to which the Aldermanic Board gave its approval, has been shelved under the guise of being referred for further study to the standing committee on local laws.

These proceedings show the extent to which Tammany will retreat when the public takes the offensive.

The mayor's action came immediately after conferences between Democratic chieftains and John F. Curry, Tammany leader, late yesterday.

As the new tax committee goes into a huddle in search of tax alternatives which might be substituted with impunity for the inequitable motor levy scheme, civic and business organizations see this procedure as only further evasion of the main issue—retrenchment.

Tax experts of these groups hold that Tammany extravagance and subservience to the dictates of powerful lobbies opposing retrenchment legislation in Albany has put City Hall in a difficult position and that it will require the aid of the Legislature to get it out. This aid, they hold, must be in the form of repeal of mandatory salary laws wherein the State now protects the pay of the city's army of teachers, police, firemen, elective officials, the judiciary and county officials.

Wages Set by Law

Of the city's $268,000,000 salary load, $195,300,000 remains to be paid this year, and of this latter amount, $108,550,000 is mandatory. This limits the wage field subject to cuts by the board of estimate to $72,700,000, which includes a large number of low-salaried employees.

The demand is growing upon the Mayor, therefore, to call for legislative action at Albany to repeal the mandatory salary law. While any such move would have to withstand the powerful lobbies supported by these groups, it is seen that substantial savings would result in a grading of these salaries to accord with current conditions.

Meanwhile the administration is remaining inactive on 1861 non-elective jobs, "rigged" places in the civil service, limousines and clerical retinues of the officeholders and the promised consolidation of departments and bureaus.

Rise in Cuban Trade Follows Arrival of American Envoy

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—The Cuban economic situation is definitely on the mend, if information obtained in official circles here may be considered authentic. The usual tendency to doubt "official news" from a source that cannot be mentioned does not hold in this particular instance.

Along with the impression that Cuba, for the first time in months, is on the road to commercial recovery, there is the further belief that reports declaring President Machado will resign within eight months should be branded as "silly."

Economically, it is explained, Cuba owes its long-hoped-for right-about face to Mr. Sumner Welles, the American Ambassador, and to President Roosevelt who, in his inaugural address, promised the era of the "good neighbor."

Politically, it is pointed out, Cuba should not expect President Machado to desert the ship of state just when it is nearing less turbulent seas, and when opposition parties have offered no compromise candidate who would bring about the reconstruction that the President deems himself capable of putting into effect.

It will be recalled that a few short weeks ago Mr. Welles was dispatched to Cuba to take up the difficult rôle of bringing harmony out of chaos. How well he has succeeded a noticeable falling off of revolutionary talk among Cuban exiles in the United States and among Cuban oppositionists on that sometimes termed "forgotten isle" speaks for itself.

Revolutionary Talk Checked

All the credit, however, cannot properly go to Mr. Welles, for here in Washington, one of the cities where anti-Machado propaganda has persistently sought to restore Cuba to loyal citizens exiled for political reasons, the Cuban Ambassador to the United States, Señor Oscar B. Cintas, has patiently worked to convince his fellow countrymen that the violence of revolution would bring only greater distress and suffering to citizens at home.

What is going on in Cuba today must necessarily be carried on behind the scenes. However, it may be truthfully declared that President Machado has reacted favorably to the American Ambassador, and while, as many pessimistically inclined persons are apt to say, "the man had to react that way, it should be kept in mind that Cuba has a constitutional government and its President could not be coerced into coöperating with the American envoy, unless, by chance, President Roosevelt were to break his pledge of the "good neighbor," and decide upon intervention.

That Cuba is beginning to see the dawn of an economic day only the most hard-boiled disbelievers will deny, yet it should not be understood that the island is better off financially. A long road stretches ahead before the republic will have reached that goal. A means must be first found for obtaining more favorable returns on sugar exported to the United States, and, perhaps, for establishing a wider diversification of crops.

That a means will be found is safe to forecast, perhaps through a quota system establishing the number of tons of sugar which Cuba could be certain that the American market would consume annually, and possibly through a reduction of the present American tariff on sugar entering United States ports and a reduction of tariff on other commodities that might find wider markets in America.

With these means in action trade necessarily would respond, money

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Shadowless Lamp Eclipsing Headlight Termed Street Illuminant of Future

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 15—Producing from three to four times as much light as the tungsten filament electric bulb, yet casting no appreciable shadow, a sodium-vapor electric lamp distinguished by a yellow glow, was introduced as the street illuminant of the future at the annual meeting of the New York Electrical Society last night.

Demonstration and explanation of the lamp's capacities were made by Mr. O. H. Caldwell, president of the society and one-time Federal Radio Commissioner, who declared that it gave from 16 to 20 times more light than the electric light bulbs now in use. He held that it was particularly valuable as a street-lighting medium for automobile driving at night, because it does not emit a blinding glare and makes objects on the road stand out clearly.

The new lamp has been in process of development for three years and is the invention of Dr. Gilles Holst of Philips Glowlamp Works, Eindhoven, Holland. It is in extensive use in European countries, where it was said automobilists driving at night along roads equipped with these sodium lights have found it possible to dispense with headlights and to speed along with safety at the rate of 50 miles an hour. In the United States, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, a New York City subway system, is to install the lamps in its car storage yards.

At the demonstration last night it was said that while the new lamp was highly efficient as an outdoor illuminant, it was not recommended for indoor use.

The bulb used for the demonstration burned 80 watts of electricity and produced illumination of 600 candlepower of measurable light. It was similar in size to the familiar electric incandescent lamp and contained four terminals, two holding a small filament and the other two, which were larger, making contact with the various elements inside the glass case.

The peculiar yellow glow which makes the lamp distinctive occurs when—the filament being heated by the current which passes through it—the neon gas in the lamp begins to glow with a reddish light which subsequently is modified and changed into a brilliant yellow by the vaporization of the metallic sodium which the lamp also contains.

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Things Present

It is well for wets as well as drys to remember that while the Eighteenth Amendment may be stricken from the Constitution, the liquor question cannot be repealed. See the fifth editorial.

The story of how Sitting Bull became the friend of the Bird People is told on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

The eleventh article in "Your New England Caravan" appears tomorrow.

Among Friday's scheduled features, you will find: the Women's Activities—Foods—Fashions page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, Geographical Cross-Word puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Early Start on Final Debt Negotiations Indicated at Washington

House of Commons Cheers Acceptance Of Part Payment

(Continued from Page 1)

mount Britain would offer to pay each half-year when a revised scale is fixed.

The $10,000,000 represents about 13 per cent of the installment actually due June 15, namely $75,000,000. This is a higher percentage than Germany agreed to pay at Lausanne, which was 10 per cent.

Working out the actual details of the final settlement is expected to necessitate a further visit of Sir Frederick to Washington, and this is to be arranged as soon as possible. There is considerable prospect that the British Government will wish to transform its indebtedness into an ordinary loan, floated in New York, in view of its known dislike of intergovernmental obligations.

Meanwhile it can be said that the whole country breathed a sigh of relief when the news that President Roosevelt had agreed to a tentative arrangement became known. There was widespread objection to default due, as Sir Robert Horne pointed out in the Commons, not only to moral considerations, but to the fact that Britain is still the world's greatest creditor, and the example of default is apt to be catching.

Britain's foreign investments are computed in round figures at £2,000,000,000, yielding in normal times £200,000,000 interest yearly. These sums would have been jeopardized by a deliberate default. Yet it had been definitely decided to default if President Roosevelt had been unable to accept a token payment and had insisted on the letter of the bond being fulfilled.

In this connection tribute is paid here in many quarters to President Roosevelt's statesmanship, courage and sympathetic understanding of Britain's difficulties. Sir Herbert Samuel, in the House of Commons last night, made an eloquent reference to "the deep appreciation" of the House at the President's attitude. Anglo-American "cordiality and friendliness," he said, "must always be the very foundation stone of British policy."

The whole House cheered these sentiments.

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Roosevelt's Statement on Debts

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—In connection with the exchange of British and American notes on debts, President Roosevelt yesterday made the following statement:

The British Government has today announced a payment to the United States of $10,000,000 with a note indicating that this payment is to be considered "as an acknowledgment of the debt, pending a final settlement." It has, in its accompanying note, pointed out circumstances that have induced it to take this action.

Such payment does not, of course, in any sense prejudice the freedom of either government in any subsequent discussion of the entire debt question, which will take account of this and other debt payments.

I announced in November, 1932, a policy to the effect that a debtor may at any time approach a creditor with representations concerning the debt and to ask for readjustment of the debt or its terms of payment.

Under such circumstances, the debtor government makes such representations as it deems of importance with respect to the desirability of any readjustment in the terms already agreed upon.

The British Government availed itself of this principle following the payment of the Dec. 15 payment, and I had informal discussions concerning the debt with the British Ambassador even before my inauguration. On the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, in April, further exploration of the subject was made by us and additional discussions were held by the experts of the two governments.

Definite Conclusions Impractical

Time and circumstances would not permit any definite conclusions in these discussions, because at the moment both governments were vitally concerned in making preparation for the World Monetary and Economic Conference in London.

It seems the part of fairness and wisdom to postpone formal representations on the debt subject until later. Meanwhile, the World Economic Conference is beginning under favorable auspices, and it is vitally necessary that during the opening days of the conference difficult and possibly protracted discussion of the debt be avoided.

In a spirit of coöperation, I have, as Executive, noted the representations of the British Government with respect to the payment of the June 15 installments, inasmuch as the payment made is accompanied by a clear acknowledgment of the debt itself.

In view of those representations and of the payment, I have no personal hesitation in saying that I do not characterize the resultant situation as a default.

Beyond this, the law and the Constitution do not permit me to go. The American public understands clearly that the settlement under which these debts are now being paid was made under the authority of Congress, and that Congress alone has the right to alter the amount and method of payment of this debt. Further than this, the Congress, in December, 1931, in approving the moratorium in June of that year, specifically set forth that the debt should not be canceled or reduced.

Barred at London Conference

Under my constitutional power, and in accordance with the terms of the policy which I have set forth, I can entertain representations of the British Government concerning the entire debt settlement, and the British Government has requested that such opportunity be afforded. I have, therefore, suggested to them that such representations be made in Washington as soon as convenient.

As a matter of information to the American public, I want to make it clear that the economic conference now being held in London does not include in its program any consideration of the debts owed by various governments to the United States. The American delegates have been instructed not to discuss debts with the representatives of any of the debtor governments.

This is in accordance with the further principle that I have felt important, that the debts be considered on their merits and separate from other international economic questions.

I have further informed the British Government that such representations and suggestions as may be made to me by the British representatives when they discuss the problem in Washington will be submitted to the Congress for information and consideration when the Congress next meets.

D. A. R. Day at Exposition

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—Mrs. Russell W. Magna of Holyoke, Mass., president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and members of the National Board of Management were present yesterday at Illinois D. A. R. Day at the fair.

Bremen Breaks Own Record

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—The liner Bremen has clipped 18 minutes from her record for the eastward crossing of the Atlantic, Commodore Leopold Ziegenbein, commander, reported. The Bremen's new mark is four days, 17 hours and 42 minutes.

Washington Hears Debt Negotiation Will Start Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

debt payments, following Great Britain's action.

So far as is known little Finland is the only country out of 13 war debtors which intends to make complete payment. The Finnish debt due at this time is $148,592. An official statement covering the record to date will be issued by Mr. Phillips this afternoon. Until then, press reports must depend upon unofficial announcements, dispatches from Europe and the comments of diplomatic envoys here.

Italy intends to pay $1,000,000 out of an installment of approximately $13,500,000 falling due today, the Embassy here announced.

France is expected to repeat its default of last December, on the

A note from Poland announces its intention to default on the $3,560,000 now due.

Czechoslovakia, owing $1,500,000, is expected to make part payment.

Roumania, with a payment of $1,000,000, also is expected to pay in part.

An uncertain situation surrounded the position of the following countries owing small amounts:

Estonia, $284,322; Hungary, $28,260; Latvia, $118,961; Lithuania, $132,073 and Yugoslavia, $275,000.

Meanwhile the Senate, which like an autumnal leaf, still clings to its special session here, today divided its reaction between praise and blame. Such a division of opinion was the reaction expected in any case, on any settlement. Some Senators fussed and fumed over the President's decision, while the majority appeared content with the announcement, and applauded the move.

As a matter of fact, the negotiations thus far appear to give the Senate very little to attack. The Senate is still left as the arbiter of any debt settlement. So far as the Senate goes the situation is about where it is. President Roosevelt has carefully managed his stage, so that the debt negotiation actors will be upon it when the senatorial heavy tragedians are far away.

Furthermore the expected agreement will be achieved and announced when there is the longest breathing spell free from Congress to let it sink into public consciousness undisturbed by political harangues.

Question of Authority

Only one difficulty confronts the plan. Congress will not meet again till next January, and before that time, on Dec. 15, still another debt installment falls due. How much authority President Roosevelt has to mitigate or defer this second British installment remains to be seen, but it is assumed that he can, if necessary, take one more "token" payment.

The President's action was defended in the Senate by Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader; Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, and William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho. It was attacked by Hiram Johnson (R.) of California and David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, as covering a plain "default."

President Roosevelt's strategic reiteration of the final authority of Congress in the matter, both in his note to London and in the accompanying statement for the press issued here, is expected to take much of the wind out of Senatorial opponents' sails.

Helps London Conference

The action on debts in Washington came at a time when the World Economic Conference was threatened with an impasse over the same issue. Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that he had not authorized debt discussions at London, but the development in Washington nevertheless may breathe new life into the negotiations there.

Action of other American debtors remains to be seen. France is expected to default, with all the other countries in the French bloc save Czechoslovakia. Belgium is also expected to default completely.

The American note takes issue with a number of assertions in the British note, particularly the British contention that war debts are intimately linked with world economic recovery.

Slated for London Honors

By Henri Manuel—
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GEORGES BONNET

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—
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JAMES M. COX

France's Finance Minister Is Expected to Be Rapporteur and the Former Ohio Governor Chairman of the All-Important Monetary Committee of the World Economic Conference.

French and Americans Agree on Posts

(Continued from Page 1)

dollar, caught between the pound and the American dollar, Mr. Bennett "urged with all the power at my command" a speedy de facto stabilization [illegible]

But once exchanges are stabilized, Mr. Bennett pointed out, the world level of wholesale prices must be elevated to mtaintain moneys in their place. Proposed methods embrace an easy money policy marked by open market purchase, programs of public works in which sound countries must not be too cautious, Mr. Bennett said, and removal of excessive trade restrictions.

Respecting tariffs, however, Mr. Bennett spoke as a convinced protectionist. Indeed his words might be construed as a criticism by Mr. Hull's speech urging general reform. For Mr. Bennett stated his agreement with Mr. Chamberlain and pointedly said, "no useful purpose ca nbe served by stating general principles which will find little if any likelihood of being translated into legislation."

Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister of China, reinforced with great effectiveness the plea of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissioner, for more attention to potential consumers. He pictured China as one vast market with a paucity of means to purchase. He invited the whole world to explore the possibility of trade with a vast continent which is capable of absorbing all possible surpluses in every producing nation. He thus definitely spurned the doctrine advanced by Japan of "Asia for Asiatics," or "a Monroe doctrine for Asia."

The chief deterrent to acceptance of $4 by the American representatives is apprehension that with agreement to peg the dollar the recent stock and commodity price boom in American markets might collapse. It is necessary, therefore, for the Americans to negotiate an agreement which walks tight rope, assuring the British and French that dollar fluctuations will not continue and still keeping enough promise of inflation to stimulate American buying.

The French, though they are extremely anxious to obtain stabilization of the dollar, are opposed to a high ratio with the pound since the pound and the franc have been relatively stable for a fortnight, and Paris particularly objects to disturbing this balance. Moreover, if both the pound and dollar go in for controlled inflation it seems almost imperative for the franc to follow.

Declarations made in yesterday's speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, were welcomed in American circles as approval for the United States, at least of President Roosevelt's ideas for expansion. They are also believed to imply that Britain would follow some distance along the road of deliberate price raising. Orthodox continental economists did not relish this turn of affairs, particularly when Mr. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, in an extemporaneous interpolation welcomed Mr. Chamberlain's analysis of monetary problems.

Nevertheless this interchange which, of course, only reflects the far more positive exchange of ideas behind scenes, was responsible, along with the war debts agreement, for vastly improvement conference atmosphere.

Simultaneously American spokesmen—Mr. James P. Warburg and Mr. Hull—made contact with the liberal French Finance Minister, M. Georges Bonnet, and removed many misapprehensions about American monetary programs.

They assured the Frenchman that controlled expansion of the dollar was purely domestic in intent, without the slightest purpose of undercutting European producers. Their explanation has manifestly had a good effect and the door is opened to further Franco-American clarifications.

In sum, therefore, the conference entered its fourth day with prospects tangibly improved and the air cleared of many unrealities.

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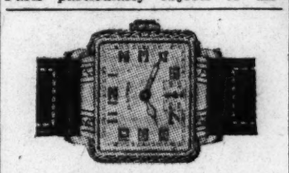

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The Editor's Puzzle

107

Loss of time and money, and the increasing opposition of those with [illegible] book daily seemed to accuse him every nook and corner. He did not lay down on the job, however. By faithful effort, he proved he was honest and industrious; and a desire to serve all [illegible] endeared him to those who [illegible] feel used against him.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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Thornton Denies Mitchell Planned Copper Stock Deal

Bought Banker's Anaconda as Favor to Ryan in 1931, He Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 15—Mr. W. D. Thornton, president of Greene-Cananea Copper Company, testified in Federal Court today that the late Mr. John D. Ryan told him early in May, 1931, that Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, formerly chairman of National City Company, wanted to buy back the 8500 shares of Anaconda Copper Mining Company stock he had sold to Mr. Thornton about five months before, "because he could get it back without loss."

Mr. Thornton was a witness for the defense in the Government's income tax evasion case against Mr. Mitchell.

On direct examination by Mr. Max D. Steuer, defense counsel, Mr. Thornton testified that he had never made any arrangement with Mr. Ryan, Mr. Mitchell or anyone else by which Mr. Mitchell was to repurchase the 8500 shares of Anaconda stock from or through him.

On cross-examination by the United States Attorney, Mr. George Z. Medalie, however, Mr. Thornton admitted that he had wanted to sell the stock earlier in the year when the price advanced so that he could have realized a profit of $100,000. Mr. Ryan, he said, discouraged this idea because he was convinced that the stock "had permanently turned." Subsequently, Mr. Thornton sold the stock to Mr. Mitchell at a loss of a few hundred dollars.

The tenor of the United States attorney's cross-examination was with a view to trying to show that Mr. Thornton was a mere "dummy" in the transaction by which Mr Mitchell disposed of the 8500 shares at $27 a share on Dec. 26, 1930, establishing a loss of $758,500 for income tax purposes, and that he repurchased it early in May, 1931, at $26,375.

Mr. Thornton admitted he had bought the stock in December merely because Mr. Ryan wanted him to buy it; that he had no idea of adding to his holdings of Anaconda until Mr. Ryan asked him to do so.

At the time the purchase was discussed between Mr. Ryan and himself, the witness admitted, there was no discussion as to price except that Mr. Ryan said Mr. Thornton would buy "at the market."

"As a matter of fact, you did not know much about these transactions except what Mr. Ryan told you?" the prosecutor asked.

"Anything that was to be done as an accoommodation to Mr. Ryan or any friend of his at any time, you would do?"

"Any time Mr. Ryan asked me to do something I was perfectly willing to do it," the witness replied promptly.

Mr. Steuer was reported to be nearing the end of the presentation of the defense case. The prosecution took three weeks to present its evidence. The defense opened its case on June 5, when Mr. Mitchell went on the stand to explain the transactions by which the Government charges he evaded paying income taxes in 1929 and 1930.

Agents Charge Couple With Smuggling Arms

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The smuggling of arms and ammunition to Cuba by airplane from Miami, Fla., was divulged in evidence seized by secret service operatives when they arrested Angel Roderiquez and his wife Sadie, at Augusta, Ga., on charges of passing counterfeit money.

Mr. W. H. Moran, chief of the secret service, announced today that "sufficient evidence indicating conclusively this man has been engaged in smuggling arms and ammunition from Miami to Cuba by airplane" was found in possession of the couple. The couple was arrested at Augusta, after they are alleged to have passed counterfeit money at Aiken, S. C.

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House Democrats Support Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

all, joined with 19 Democrats and the one Farmer-Labor member in voting against the President and the heart of his economy program. Thirty-nine Democrats alone remained loyal to the Administration.

As a result of this action the President had abandoned his plans for leaving here today on a two weeks' vacation cruising in Maine waters. With the war debt issue raging in the Senate, as well as the veterans question, it is now conceded the session may drag out through this week, and possibly into the next.

But more serious than the defeat to the Administration, the deferment of the President's vacation trip or delay in adjournment, is the restoration to power of the organized veterans' lobby in the halls of Congress. That group was dethroned last March for its eminence as the most powerful lobby in Washington, a title it has held with notably few lapses since shortly after the Civil War. Today it again controls a majority in both chambers of Congress.

For the present Mr. Roosevelt has a strategical advantage in that he can veto the bill carrying the new Cutting-Steiwer amendment and be reasonably sure that he still has enough support to prevent it being overridden. Nevertheless, Democratic leaders were disposed to admit that the fight now is just the opening skirmish in a campaign that will be renewed as soon as Congress returns to place 700,000 veterans back on the pension rolls and reopens government hospitals to all regardless of whether they are service or non-service-connected cases.

The incident also provides the first clear-cut break between the President and the Republican minority which has thrown itself almost with glee into the battle against economy at the expense of veterans.

If Republicans decided to choose this issue in future political campaigns, it is said the President is ready to meet them. He has committed himself to the position that veterans' benefits should stop at the point where a reasonable presumption of service-connected disability ends. He will not accept an endless extensions to benefits to all veterans, regardless of needs.

There is some doubt about the effect the Cutting-Steiwer amendment would have on the budget if enacted into law. Its authors contended it would reduce planned economies by only $38,000,000 more than the House compromise. But Senator James F. Byrns (D.) of South Carolina, manager of the bill, estimated the difference between the House compromise, which the President accepted, and the Cutting-Steiwer proposal at $60,000,000 to $70,000,000.

Thus the effect of the various veterans' proposals on the budget is somewhat as follows: Under authority conferred by the original economy act, President Roosevelt cut $400,000,000 from appropriations for veterans' benefits. The House compromise as amended by the Senate yesterday would have restored approximately $95,000,000, whereas under the Cutting-Steiwer plan the original savings would be reduced somewhere between $133,000,000 and $155,000,000.

New Hampshire Veterans to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 15—A hearty welcome has been extended by Mayor Robert W. Brown to the Yankee Division, which will hold its 1933 national reunion and convention here June 16, 17 and 18. The opening day marks the fifteenth anniversary of the day when the Y. D. was engaged in one of its first real battles, a German attack on the village of Xivray Marvoissen.

The high light of the reunion will be the parade on Saturday, in which 10,000 marchers and 50 musical units are expected to participate. Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole of Boston will be chief marshal of the parade.

The convention will open with a business meeting on June 16, but serious affairs will be forgotten at a ball and masquerade in the evening. A drum corps contest will be held on Saturday, as well as band concerts and an air show. On Sunday an outdoor memorial service will be held, following which parties will make a trip to Laconia and around Lake Winnepesaukee.

Legislature Cuts Funds to Repair County Buildings

Resolve to Remove Stone Passed to Be Engrossed by Vote of 130-75

On a voice vote in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today, a reduction of $20,000 was made in an item on the county appropriation bill for the repair of furnishings and improvement on county buildings.

No opposition was recorded today by the Senate Ways and Means Committee to the petition of Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke, for an investigation of the relations of certain investment brokers and banking institutions with the International Match Company and Kreuger & Toll.

By a roll-call vote of 130 to 75 the House yesterday passed to be engrossed the resolve requesting Gov. Joseph B. Ely to remove Judge Arthur B. Stone as justice of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex. The resolve now goes to the Senate.

Reconsideration of the bill requiring gas and electric companies to maintain one rate schedule containing no service charge was ordered by the Senate on a roll-call vote of 17 to 13. The Senate had already passed the bill to be engrossed. The Senate rejected amendments and substitutes to the bill, ordering it to a third reading in its original form.

On a voice vote the Senate decided to reconsider its vote of Monday rejecting the bill for removal and punishment of officers and directors who are guilty of improper practices, and ordered the bill to a third reading.

At a conference at the State House yesterday afternoon between Governor Ely and Mayor James M. Curley, Mayor Curley at Governor Ely's request, presented his plans for various public improvements in Boston to cost about $41,000,000. It is expected that Governor Ely will send to the legislature a special message outlining his views as to what action should be taken to meet the provisions of the federal Industrial Recovery Act.

The State Commission on Administration and Finance yesterday notified heads of state departments of Governor Ely's ruling that they are to allow such employees as can be spared to be absent from duty on June 17.

New Haven Road Gets Harriman Gold Medal

The 1932 Edward Harriman Gold Medal "for the utmost progress in safety and accident prevention," was presented to Mr. John J. Pelley, president on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, on behalf of his railroad, yesterday at a luncheon held in the Union League Club in New York.

Mr. Arthur Williams, president of the American Museum of Safety, which has charge of this annual award, presented the medal. Thirty-seven Class 1 railroads competed for the medal, which is awarded annually for the most outstanding all-around safety progress among Class 1 railroads having a locomotive mileage of 10,000,000 or more. The award is based on the record of safety to passengers and employees and on related activities.

The Atlantic City Railroad Company won the silver medal for Class 1 railroads with from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 locomotive miles per year. The Texas Mexican Railway Company won a bronze medal for those with less than 1,000,000 locomotive miles. The Pullman Company received a certificate of special commendation for having carried "15,000,000 Pullman passengers nearly 7,000,000,000 miles without loss of life of a patron or an employee."

G. A. R. Head Passes On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 15 (AP)—Capt. William P. Wright of Chicago, who passed on at a hotel here, was national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was attending the annual encampment of the Pennsylvania department and last night addressed a gathering of veterans and auxiliary organizations. Captain Wright commanded the Illinois department of the G. A. R. in 1921. During the Civil War he commanded Company D of the 156th Illinois Infantry.

Events Tonight

Fourteenth annual convention, Quota Club International; Dinner, honor of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 7.

Commencement concert by members of graduating class, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Annual meeting and movie night, Merchant Marine Club of Boston, Inc., Boston Yacht Club, Rowes Wharf, 6:30.

Testimonial dinner for Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, commissioner of public safety, auspices Army and Navy Club, Boston City Club, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Peg o' My Heart," 9:20, a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Loew's State—"When Ladies Meet," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.
Tremont—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:19 a. m., 12:30, 2:20, 4:10, 6:00, 7:50, 9:40 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Little Giant," 11:11 a. m., 2:02, 4:53, 7:44, 10:35 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith—"Professional Sweetheart," 10:00 a. m., 1:13, 4:17, 7:21, 10:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Fourteenth annual convention, Quota Club International: Business session, all morning; luncheon, Mr. Irvin E. Dierdoff, past president of Kiwanis Club of Boston, speaker, 12:30; business session, afternoon; New Ocean House, swampscott.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Spanish Art, by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Class day program, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 2:30; dancing, Brown Hall, 4 to 6.

Garden openings, benefit Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children: Southboro gardens of Mrs. Charles P. Lindsey, Mrs. Charles P. Kidder, and Mrs. Robert M. Burnett, 2 to 6.

Graduation exercises, Belmont Hill School, Mr. John F. Perkins, speaker, school, 10:

Class day exercises, Chandler Secretarial School, school assembly hall, 10.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Tremont—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:19 a. m., 12:30, 2:20, 4:10, 6:00, 7:50, 9:40 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable Lucas, fifteenth century illustrated books; "English Landscapes." Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. E Edward Jackson Holmes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court, the Fenway)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibitions of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederick W. Gardinar.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free. Closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Desplau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also Germal prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of flowers, landscapes and mushrooms in pastel and water color by Eliza B. Blackford, June 5-16.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of two eighteenth century masters of Japanese color prints—Kokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Kosin and Shosan. Other special exhibitions are North American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones, sea life; small American mammals. Through June.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—General summer exhibitions.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General summer exhibitions.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Handwrought silver, a demonstrative exhibition of methods. Through June 15. Decorative glass by Sarah Ryel Comer. Through June 13. Pottery by members of the Pottery Workshop of Boston. Through June 20.

Boston Nature Club Plans Walk Along Nahant Cliffs; Public Invited

Revelation of nature's beauties and fascinations by study of them at first hand is the aim of the nature walk program outlined for the coming week by the Boston Nature Club, which invites all interested Greater Boston residents and visitors to participate. The club's headquarters are 143 Federal Street and the telephone number is HUB 7489.

On Saturday, June 17, a trip will be made to Lynn and Nahant. Participants will meet at Rowes Wharf for the 2:05 boat for Lynn, where a bus will be taken for Nahant. At Nahant a walk is scheduled along the Cliffs, with stops to enjoy the gardens and the ocean view. The leader is Miss Margaret A. Cleary. On the same day, the Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, will be open all day. Special June exhibitions include Japanese color prints, especially bird panels by Kosan and Shosan. Also studies on the trees of Olmstead Park are being given daily.

On Tuesday, June 20, a rambler evening walk is scheduled. Those interested will meet in front of the Arlington Public Library at 6 p. m. A lunch stop will be made at Menotomy Rocks Park, Jason Street, until 6:50. Visits will be made to the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio A. Phinney, 83 Gray Street at 7. Other gardens also will be visited. The leader is Miss Alice N. Morse.

One of the Franklin Park features is the rose garden, next to the Zoölogical Gardens. At the Marine Park Aquarium, South Boston, new specimens are being collected for the salt water section, and officials are looking for tautog, scup, sea robbins, puffers and toad fish. These two sections of the Park Department are open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight and Friday; gentle to moderate west winds.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy; possibly showers in north portion late tonight or Friday; warmer Friday and in north portion tonight.

Maine: Partly cloudy; possibly showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Possibly showers tonight and Friday; not so cool in south portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly warmer Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds, becoming changeable tonight and shifting to fresh southwest on Friday; partly overcast weather tonight and Friday; possibly showers over north portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	64	Montreal	56	60
Bismarck	66	92	Nantucket	58	62
Boston	54	64	New Orleans	66	82
Buffalo	52	56	New York	52	64
Calgary	70	92	Norfolk, Va.	58	66
Charleston	64	76	North Platte	64	86
Chicago	56	62	Philadelphia	56	64
Cincinnati	56	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	102
Denver	58	90	Pittsburgh	48	58
Eastport, Me.	56	66	Portland, Me.	56	68
Hatteras	62	68	Raleigh	56	70
Honolulu, T.H.	80	80	St. Louis	60	74
7 p.m. June 14	74	..	St. Paul	66	76
Helena, Mont.	60	94	Salt Lake City	68	92
Huron, S. D.	66	90	San Francisco	50	68
Jacksonville	72	78	SantaFe, N.M.	56	66
Kansas City	66	80	Seattle	54	76
Key West	82	90	Tampa	74	88
Los Angeles	58	84	Washington	54	62
Memphis	60	74	Wichita, Kan.	60	82
Miami, Fla.	76	88	Williston, N.D.	70	94

A—9 a. m. June 15.
B—Maximum June 14.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 6:30 p. m., Friday 6:54 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

Sure, they hurry! To get this waiting breakfast treat of crisp, golden-brown Post Toasties!

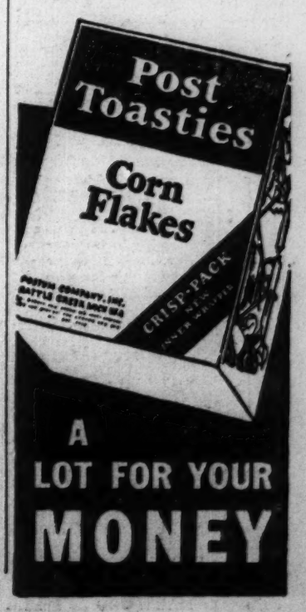
Children don't waste any time getting down to a breakfast of Post Toasties! They turn up bright-eyed on the dot . . . for the grandest-tasting cereal there is!

Grown-ups love it, too . . . these tender flavory flakes that taste so good with milk or cream—or dressed up temptingly with luscious fruits or berries.

And Post Toasties, made from tender toasted hearts of corn, turns into energy—*fast!* . . . *quick* energy that the family needs for a bright, cheery start each day. Begin serving Post Toasties for breakfast tomorrow! A product of General Foods.

BOYS AND GIRLS!

Join Post's Junior Detective Corps! Send your name and address, with TWO Post Toasties box-tops, to Inspector Post, General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich., for badge and Detective Manual. (This offer good until Oct. 15, 1933.)



Judge Nisley's by quality — Not by price

Pumps *that really fit and hold their shape are shown in about 30 styles*

1015 Grand View St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.,
April 14, 1933.

Nisley Shoe Co.,
110 W. Long St.,
Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Attention General Manager

Just before Christmas, as the result of seeing your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor, I bought a pair of shoes in your store at 609 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

These shoes have kept their shape remarkably well and have given me very good satisfaction. I might add that I have never before had a pair of pumps which did not get loose at the heels after wearing them for any length of time. This particular pair fits me as snugly now as when I first put them on.

Your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor the other day reminded me that I needed a pair of white shoes. I was in your store at 831 S. Broadway today, and bought a pair of white perforated kid pumps, which look very well on my feet. I also bought a pair of hose,

It is always a pleasure to become acquainted with a store where one may buy first-class goods at reasonable prices. I am therefore very glad that I became acquainted with your store through the medium of The Christian Science Monitor.

Sincerely yours,
(Name on request)

1933 Miss Carter and her family coat-of-arms

We here show one of the 30 pump styles. This one is Miss Wells and it is shown in white and Admiralty blue.

Are You a Carter?
If you are a Carter just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving short history of this family including coat-of-arms (in colors.) It is free for the asking. *Watch our advertisements for your family name.*

.....Chiffon Hose.....
50c Only 2 pairs ($1) to a customer — 75c 2 pairs $1.35

Nisley $4
Beautiful Shoes
in the exact size you require

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 145 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

wasted

EVERY time you flavor a dessert with an inferior extract you waste the full value of EGGS, BUTTER and other ingredients. But every time you use Burnett's you *improve* your desserts and make every ingredient count. Insist upon Burnett's *pure* extracts in the new, sturdy bottle. For new ideas in desserts you should have a copy of "Doubly Delicious Deserts." If you will send us ten cents, your copy will be sent at once.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
437 D Street, *Boston, Mass.*

A Statement by the Colonial Beacon Oil Co., Inc.

IT WAS NOT A COINCIDENCE or an accident that the frantic claims which are appearing in current gasoline advertising were published all at the same time. There HAS been a recent improvement in gasoline. Many of the gasolines sold by well-known companies have been stepped up in anti-knock quality. Some are advertised as containing lubricating oil ● These new improvements are the source of all the challenges and counter-challenges, claims and counter-claims and the wild statements that are now being dinned into your ears ● This company has, of course, made the utmost use of these new means of giving you more fuel value for your money. But because of this we are not going to try to make you think that when you spend a few pennies for a gallon of gasoline you now get the services of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp and skim over the world with no effort or cost ● But we will point out one thing. This company, and its thousands of Colonial Esso Stations, asks you to believe no *claims*. *We make none.* Everything said about Essolene bears our *guarantee* ● **FIRST,** Essolene is compounded with a special lubricating solvent which is not intended to act as a motor lubricant but to clean, keep clean, smooth, and in proper working condition, valve stems, piston rings and piston ring grooves. Essolene contains no ordinary lubricating oil.

This Statement is Guaranteed

SECOND ● Essolene's anti-knock value is unsurpassed by any regular priced gasoline.

This Statement is Guaranteed

THIRD ● In Essolene the gaseous fractions have been removed to such an extent that it is non-gas-locking.

This Statement is Guaranteed

● These statements were released only after the most thorough tests of Essolene and competitive products in the world's largest Petroleum Research Laboratories ● These are the guaranteed facts about Essolene. Read them carefully ● Essolene, sponsored by the Colonial Beacon Oil Company, Inc., is sold through Colonial Esso Stations and Dealers, and is colored orange to prevent substitution.

AT REGULAR GASOLINE PRICE

Essolene

Guarantees Smoother Performance

Essolene Composition protected by U. S. Pat. Pending.

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS

● Essolene, Esso, and Essolube—the 5-Star Motor Oil, are sold at Colonial Esso Stations and Dealers owned, operated or supplied by the Colonial Beacon Oil Company, Inc.

Copr. 1933, Esso, Inc.

Highlands of New England Join Picturesque Sea Coast In Strong Appeal to Tourist

Hills and Mountains of Inland Area, Worn Down by the Ages, Are Best Expressed in the Berkshires and the Green and White Mountain Ranges

Your New England Caravan
Tenth of 12 Articles

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Study an inland New Englander's physiognomy and the "Old Man of the Mountains" becomes a familiar profile; examine his backbone and another use for granite is revealed.

Study New England's mountains and her men are made known—stern men, upright men, men familiar with heavy tasks yet capable of finding joy in the symmetrical frond of a fern.

Wander for a time among the highlands of New England, mingle with the neighbors of the uplands, gaze over the sweeping panorama of undulating peaks from some upland pasture fanned by the waving branches of sentinel elms and laved by the chuckling riffles of pebble-paved brooks, and out of the experience will come knowledge of the secret spell which calls New England highlanders back from the Rockies, the Alps or the Himalayas with sighs of deep content.

And this is strange, for in all the two great highland systems which extend north and south through the region, with the wide-terraced Connecticut River Valley laying a patchwork quilt of cultivated fields and rich pastures between, there are no great canyons, nor multi-colored rocks, nor icy cirques, nor bleak, needled peaks. There are few sudden transitions from verdure to desolation, such as is known to higher mountain systems, and, while there are impressive precipices and steep "slides" here and there, none commands the gasping wonder that is such a common sensation in the newer and higher ranges in the West.

Beneath Its Dignity

All such mountainous conceits are left to the youngsters among the world's great ranges. It is beneath the dignity of New England mountains, now resting like benign old gentlemen of position, after years of active public endeavor, their cravats neatly tied, their waistcoats bulging comfortably over gently-rounded paunches.

And the New England mountains are ancient. So ancient that their crowns of forest-clothed granite correspond to the bottommost stratum of the Grand Canyon. Ages and aeons they have been at work leveling sharp contours, shaving down pinnacles, contributing layer after layer of less resistant rock to the lowlands; smoothing, chipping, grinding, turning adamantine elements into soil for the farmer. Glaciers have come and departed, leaving their chiseled story on polished outcroppings now pitted by the centuries.

Rains and frosts and suns and freshets have used them for workbenches of erosion. Lichen hosts have attacked their tiny seams; sudden changes of temperatures have chipped away at their vestments, and tempests and torrents and icy mallets have covered them with dust. Winds and flying fowl have visited them with seed particles; vegetation slowly and with many a setback has finally frocked them with forests and ferns and mosses. And today they stretch their bulky lengths up and down New England's fair face not with ostentation, but with a verdant and dignified serenity which invites confidences.

New England mountains are comfortable neighbors, and like most New England neighbors they have developed distinct individualities. The western highland system, stretching down through Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut bears three different names, the Green Mountains, the Berkshire Hills, and the western Connecticut highlands, sometimes referred to as the Housatonic Hills.

The eastern system known as the White Mountains, begins approximately at the Canadian border in New Hampshire, extends spurs to the northeast into Maine, and continues southward through New Hampshire, central Massachusetts and eastern Connecticut, to subside in northwestern Rhode Island. Both the eastern and the western systems climb skyward as they go north and dwindle away into pleasantly rolling hills to the south, hence a great variety of scenic changes unfolds as the summer caravan to New England seeks recreation among the hills.

Leaves Farm Belt

In Connecticut the traveler leaves the wide agricultural belt, dotted with thriving towns, spacious farmhouses and bulging red barns, and wanders into forest-clothed hills, where the upland farmer has made wide clearings; and quiet waters meander through the valleys; and white steeples, projecting above the wide-spreading shade trees, mark little country hamlets; and cool breezes billow over hay fields star-flecked with buttercups and daisies, and a kindly people welcome the stranger with pleasant words and tables laden with wholesome country fare; and the greens of country clubs and hotel golf courses look off over a summer sea of green swells; and the dirt roads lead to gentle, inviting hinterlands; and the urge to hike and still hike rests strong upon one.

But if one hikes to the highest point in the eastern Connecticut hills he will find himself only 1285 feet above sea level at the crest of Bald Hill in northern Tolland county, and if he reach the very pinnacle of western Connecticut hills he will have climbed Bear Mountain to a height of 2355 feet, which isn't much to brag about as mountain climbing goes but is an experience well worth undertaking as a mere hiker.

The Berkshire Hills in western Massachusetts present an altogether different scene. Here the hills threaten to become mountains. Their rounded tops billow along the horizon most impressively, and when they prepare to merge into the Green Mountains farther north they make a supreme effort and produce Mount Greylock, 3535 feet high. The Berkshires are remarkable for what might be called their livability. Even the colonists, spreading out from the congesting coast communities some 200 years ago, found them hospitable to home making, and in the lea of their smoothed summits little towns nestle and white farmhouses, built according to the fine old colonial tradition, have found points of vantage; and cattle graze on wooded slopes; and clear waters come tumbling down through elfin glens; and mountain laurel make daubs of pink and white on the green palette of the forests, and the elusive sweetness of wild azaleas set nostrils quivering; and a restful sense of timelessness brooding over sunny slopes and hazing distant vistas makes it very easy to drouse with a book in any of a thousand verdant boudoirs. In many a wide-meadowed and tree-dotted bowl clear lakes sparkle in the sun, while old elms raise their parasols to shade lush grasses, and off in the distance, mingling with the cicadas' interminable fiddling, comes the industrious song of the mowing machine and vagrant whiffs from newly cut hay.

Features of Berkshires

Almost any tourist pamphlet will point out that thrifty and attractive communities and progressive cities and towns set down among delightful scenic surroundings are a feature of the Berkshire hills, and will also give details of their ready accessibility by rail or highway.

Furthermore: the region accommodates some 16 golf courses available to visitors; there are nearly 50,000 acres of state forest preserves open to the public; the Appalachian Trail is now practically completed over the length of the chain; and excellent fishing is to be found in the swift running brooks rambling through the uplands and flowing through the meadows.

The central community of the Berkshires is Pittsfield, 150 miles from Boston, the same distance from New York, and only 50 miles by rail from either Albany or Springfield.

It is impossible to list all the charming Berkshire towns which annually attract a good share of New England's 3,000,000 summer visitors, but Williamstown should be mentioned not only because of its landscaped spaciousness which makes an attractive setting for the buildings and campus of Williams College, but likewise because of the important highways converging there to meet the extension of the famous Mohawk Trail. One is the recently completed Taconic Trail which extends over Petersburg Mountain and furnishes a direct and impressively scenic route to the Hudson Valley and the west. Another is Route 7 leading to the historic revolutionary battlefields around Bennington, Vt. The Mohawk Trail itself is a delightfully scenic highway which traverses the Hoosac Mountain range separating the Hoosac and Connecticut Valleys. The descent to the east into the Deerfield Valley and to the west into the Hoosac Valley reveals panoramas considered among the finest in the mountain sections of New England.

But suppose one follows either trail or rail on into Vermont, what is likely to be his impression of New England mountains gained there?

One impression is of the imminence of the hills and the persistence of the waters. Nowhere in Vermont, it seems, are the mountains remote or the lakes and rivers elusive. As a matter of fact, there are about 400 lakes and ponds in the State large enough to bear names on the maps, and approximately 1000 mountain peaks that are more than 2000 feet high. Bend after bend of trail or rail reveals vistas dominated by nicely etched mountains against backgrounds of fair skies reflected in pastel foregrounds of quiet waters.

The mountains which gave Vermont its name extend for 157 miles lengthwise of the State and contribute to a most enticing vacation ground. Beginning at the Massachusetts border and extending north through Bennington and Windham counties in Vermont is an impressive jumble of smoothly rounded mountain peaks. Then the number decreases, for some 40 miles the country seems to spread out like a billowy hammock, and finally in the western part of Windsor and the eastern parts of Rutland and Addison counties, the peaks once more begin to build up higher and higher.

But, as the Green Mountains imply, while there are 152 peaks more than 3000 feet high, and seven exceeding 4000 feet, there is practically no highland in Vermont that does not wear a garment of green straight to its crown. There is practically no vista that does not carry the eye across neatly farmed lands, silvery strands of water, and comfortable farmhouses, to some mountain gap filled with the outlines of other mountains in the distance.

Accessible by Motor

Many of these mountains are accessible by motor. A motor road even climbs Mt. Mansfield, Vermont's highest peak, where from the 4393 feet of altitude at its summit a great expanse of Green Mountain scenery is unfolded, including Lake Champlain 30 miles distant. Then there are Camel's Hump, Killington, Ascutney, Jay and scores of other mountain vantage points. Usually in the valleys, following the clear, swift, rocky streams, but frequently climbing by easy stages to lofty heights with distant views unfolding, or again through narrow, mysterious mountain passes, the Green Mountain roads wind on and on amid a labyrinth of beauty. Quaint colonial farmhouses with old-fashioned flower gardens are reminiscent of the days of the Green Mountain Boys, and historical monuments recall Vermont's heroic past. Lovely lakes nestle here and there, some large, some small, often reflecting virgin spruces, always sparkling clear. Champlain, the largest of them all, may be skirted for 100 miles, the Adirondacks in the background and the Green Mountains ever near at hand.

And thus, touring the Green Mountains, members of the summer caravan one by one drop out at some spot which particularly claims them. Some make use of the 700 miles of bridle paths in the State; some hie for the sky-line path, known as the Long Trail, which takes the hiker along 250 miles of Green Mountain ridges where are found 42 cabins and shelters placed at convenient intervals; some seek one of the many old-fashioned hotels run so efficiently and so hospitably; some camp by lakes or rivers; some just roam the State finding in each new valley more of that simple yet elusive quality of well-being which the Green Mountains give to their callers.

If the Green Mountains impart a sense of gentleness and hospitality; the White Mountains, their next-door neighbors which tumble down the length of New Hampshire from a high start near the Canadian border, demand admiration.

Boldly they stand out against the sky—swiftly soaring mountains leading up quickly to four and five-thousand feet altitudes, their profiles dropping like Gargantuan toboggan slides into swift, narrow valleys. Perhaps in some of these valleys there is room for an alpine-like lake; more often it is a swift-running brook cascading through glen and rock slides in its hurrying journey to the meadows waiting just around the corner of the passes.

White Mountains

In the White Mountains there is always present the tangy smell of evergreens, borne on the cooling winds of the higher altitudes; there are always challenging steeps to conquer if one cares for mountain climbing, and always a wide hotel verandah from which to gaze across the far-flung ranges if one prefers a less strenuous stay; there is always a well-planned golf course the fairways of which command long vistas of cameo-cut heights; there is always a brook at hand for fishing, a landing field for flying, a lake for boating, and a cool night for sleep.

In their own right the White Mountains of New Hampshire are world renowned. Officials of New Hampshire's state publicity department appear very self-satisfied indeed when they point out that in the White Mountains, three ranges converge in the north part of the State in the form of an inverted Y, Mt. Washington which dominates the Presidential Range with an altitude of 6290 feet, being with one exception the loftiest peak in this country east of the Rockies. Five important river systems—the Connecticut, Merrimack, Saco, Androscoggin, and Piscataqua—have rise in those highlands.

Thirty or more lakes, with areas exceeding a square mile each, are major jewels in the widespread collection of the State's still-water gems, lesser in area but all with charm. Those largest and best known are Winnipesaukee, Sunapee, Newfound, Squam, Ossipee, and Umbagog,—the latter divided with Maine.

Within New Hampshire, they declare, may be found all the wide range between luxurious resort hotel entertainment and the primitive delights of the wild country of the northern part of the State.

With 86 mountain peaks within an area of 1270 square miles, with towering, forest-skirted summits, intervales, lakes, streams and a national forest reserve of some 435,000 acres, the White Mountains of New Hampshire offer such variety of scenes and such contrasts in natural features that visitors usually find their stay all too short. Among the natural curiosities of the region are—in Franconia Notch: the Flume, the Pool, the Basin, Lost River and the "Old Man of the Mountains"; in Pinkham Notch few care to miss Glenn Ellis, the Crystal Cascades and other waterfalls; Crawford Notch builds massive banks from the tumbling Saco.

Then there are the Lake of the Clouds, Echo Lake, Giant Stairs, Tuckerman's Ravine, King's Ravine and the greatest feature of all, Mt. Washington with its incline railway to take the visitor above the clouds. While not in the White Mountains proper, Dixville Notch with its splendid views and fine accommodations is likewise a popular recreation point.

And thus the caravan reaches Maine, where it discovers on leaving the outer ramparts of the Appalachian chain, a land of wide plateaus, spruce and hemlock-clothed, studded with isolated peaks, and bejeweled such as no other New England state with lakes and ponds and rivers. It is the fishermen's haven, particularly in the vicinity of the Rangeley lakes, and the hunter who carries a camera is assured of many a shot at wild game.

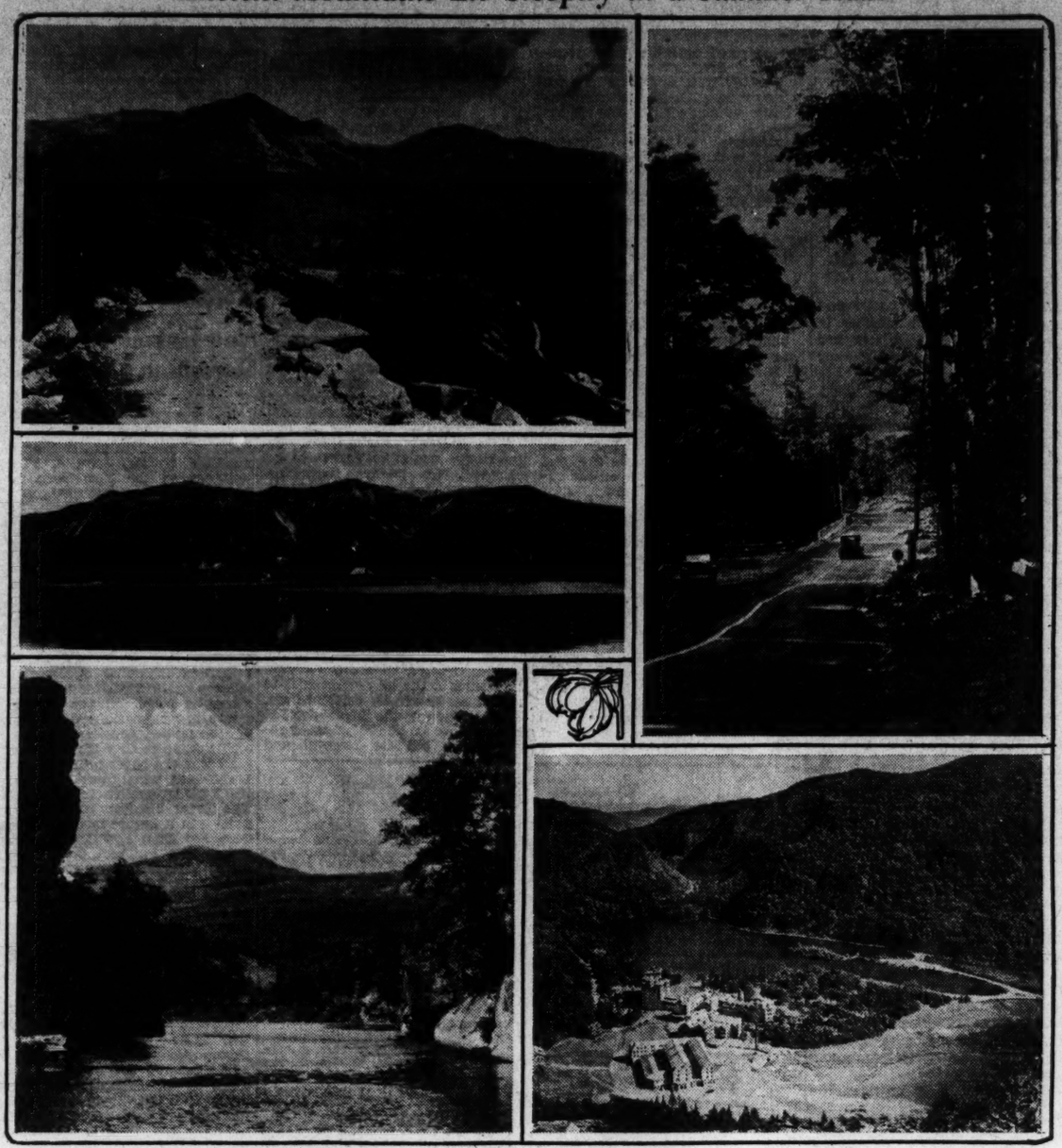
About one-third of the State is mountainous and Katahdin is its highest peak. Set in 90,000 acres of surrounding forest land, its massive bulk pushes into the heavens 5300 feet from its base. Its spread and height uncontested by other peaks, accentuates its domination of the wilderness country over which it stands isolated and supreme, for Mt. Katahdin rises sheer almost from sea level. At its base the west branch of the Penobscot River is only 800 feet above sea level, and Mt. Katahdin towers above to a height of 5300 feet. In the Rockies, while altitudes rise to 12,000 and 13,000 feet above sea level, they start at an initial height of 5000 to 6000 feet, and by the time one reaches the neighborhood of the peaks, one has climbed about as high as Katahdin.

The comparative heights are not thus so dissimilar, and Katahdin, in its rugged and precipitous nature, compares very favorably with the Rockies, while from its summit one looks off over hundreds of miles of forests and lakes and streams to the Atlantic Ocean in the south, and northwest to the mountain ranges beyond Moosehead Lake and along the Canadian border. Mention of the Mount Desert range and the Camden Hills which wallow "way down east" to plunge into the Atlantic Ocean should also be made among the mountains, for from their summits are to be seen some of the most glorious views to be found in America.

Maine is practically honeycombed with lakes. Lakes near the large cities and towns, lakes on ocean islands, and lakes situated in the game-haunted recesses of primeval forests. Some 15,000,000 acres of forest lands abound with deer, bear and smaller fur-bearing animals. Hundreds of lakes and miles and miles of seacoast also afford opportunity for wild ducks, geese, and other shore birds. The woods of Maine are easy to get to, and the accommodations are of the best.

Thus the caravan passes through New England highlands, and after partaking of the peace and tranquillity, witnessing evidences of the stern necessities of pioneering revealed in stony fields and hard-won clearings, mingling perhaps in the calm and pleasant family life which distinguishes the New England highland community, coming into contact, it may be, with the inflexible code of behavior still flowing strong from unbending and high-moraled settlers—after partaking of some of these elusive views, the visitor may realize why a New England highlander, no matter how far he may roam, is never far from his own mountains.

Ancient Mountains Lie Sleepily in a Summer Haze



Upper and Center Left—Courtesy of New England Council to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
Lower Left—© Richardson, New England Council. Upper Right by Warren Boyer, Westport, Conn.

SCENES AMONG NEW ENGLAND HIGHLANDS

Upper Left—Mt. Adams and Mt. Jefferson in White Mountain Presidential Range as Seen From Mt. Washington Road. Upper Right—Crawford Notch in White Mountains. Left Center—Lonesome Lake and the Franconia Range in White Mountains. Lower Left—Camel's Hump as Seen From Bolton Gorge on United States Route 2, Between Burlington and Montpelier, Vt. Lower Right—"The Balsams" at Dixville Notch.

Murphy Takes Office As Filipino Governor

MANILA, June 15 (AP)—Mr. Frank Murphy, former Mayor of Detroit, assumed his new office of Governor-General of the Philippines today with the statement that acceptance of proffered independence was a problem for the Filipino people to solve and one in which he would take no part.

The new Governor-General gave indication he would follow along lines of the retrenchment policy of his predecessor, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., and said for the present strict economy would be necessary in expenditures of the Insular Government.

In leaving the problem of independence to be solved by the Filipino people, Governor-General Murphy will be following a traditional policy. He read a message to the Filipino people from President Roosevelt which said that in Mr. Murphy's selection the Chief Executive had "given ample evidence of my deep interest in your welfare," bespeaking loyal support and cooperation. Mr. Murphy's ship was greeted by cheering crowds and the shriek of whistles. A holiday was declared in the city to greet the new executive.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Iva E. Scott, California.
H. H. Scott, California.
Emily S. Blake, California.
R. H. Morrison, Illinois.
George B. Scudder, California.
Mrs. Mary B. Brown, California.
Mrs. C. Keller, Pennsylvania.
Miss Marijane Brown, California.
William Leander Post, Italy.
Elma Ohlen, New York.
Julia Andersen, Massachusetts.
Alberta S. Miller, New York.
Addie B. Cook, New York.
Eugene E. Cohn, California.
Annie G. Cohn, California.
Harold S. Cohn, California.
Mrs. Edith Linton Roach, New York.
Linton Darragh Hanson, New York.
Bertha R. Libby, Maine.
Mrs. Gertrude V. Burgess, Vermont.
Mrs. Grace L. Brown, New York.
Jane M. McCullough, New Jersey.
Stella Mary Coole, England.
Mrs. Mae S. Wills, New Jersey.
Mrs. Julie J. Rial, New York.
Lillian D. Harris, Florida.
Dorothy Hall Lewis, Massachusetts.
Frances E. Adams, Illinois.
Margaret Hussey, Ohio.
M. M. Forma, New York.
Gladys M. Goddard, Illinois.
C. G. Goddard, Illinois.
Lewis Prescott, Massachusetts.
Miss Hattye Lazare, Illinois.
Albert E. Vaughn, California.

Roosevelts Driven From Summer Home At Rye Beach by Fire

RYE BEACH, N. H., June 15 (AP)—The family of Mr. James Roosevelt, son of the President, is staying at the home of relatives today as the result of a fire which forced them to move from their summer place. They had expected the President to be their guest Sunday in the course of his cruise up the New England coast.

Flames which started yesterday in an upper story gained headway before firemen from Portsmouth, Rye Beach and North Hampton could bring them under control. Although part of the furniture was carried from the 15-room house by firemen and servants, damage from flames and water was estimated at $5000.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her 14-months-old daughter, Sara Delano Roosevelt, were not endangered. Mr. Roosevelt hurried here from Boston, and it was said they would go to the summer home of Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Cushing of Boston. Mrs. Roosevelt is their daughter.

After the fire there was a report—quickly denied—that threats had been made to kidnap the child, that a secret service agent had been assigned as a result of the threats, and that the fire might have been intended as a screen for kidnapers. Mr. Roosevelt telephoned his father there was "absolutely no truth in the report." "It is true," he said, "that a secret service man was sent to the house, but it was purely a coincidence."

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Progress Made By Centralized Purchasing Plan

National Association of Agents Closes Convention in Boston

Widespread adoption of centralized purchasing by all governments, was reported by Mr. Russell Forbes, professor of government and director of the division of research in public administration, New York University, to the closing session of the National Association of Purchasing Agents at the Hotel Statler today. Mr. Walter N. Kirkman, purchasing agent for the city of Baltimore, Md., was elected national president of the organization succeeding Mr. William T. Roach of the Eastman Kodak Company, who was elected vice-president-at-large.

Through contact with the leaders among the governmental purchasing agents, the industrial purchasers have come to realize after a long time that public buyers are not merely politicians, Mr. Forbes declared. Governmental purchasing agents are filling an increasingly important rôle in the Association's affairs, he pointed out, while the effect of the Association's efforts on the improvement of governmental purchasing has been the most potent single influence for betterment during the past decade.

Scarcely any movement for the improvement of an existing system or the adoption of centralized purchasing in any part of the country, he continued, has progressed far without the aid of the N. A. P. A. or one of its affiliated associations. Many laws have been drafted and adopted by legislative bodies; countless public addresses have been given and many surveys have been conducted to prove the need for centralized purchasing, Mr. Forbes reported. The Governmental Purchasing Committee is continuously in touch with local situations and is always ready to offer advice and suggestions, he said. More than 250 cities, more than 100 counties and all except nine of the states have adopted this system of buying, the speaker declared.

"The primary need of the present moment," Mr. Forbes asserted, "is constructive economy in government—economy which increases the mileage of the tax dollar, while safeguarding essential govenmental services. And this is where centralized purchasing comes in. If it be true—and many years of experience say it is—that centralized purchasing will reduce the cost of supplies, materials and equipment from 10 to 15 per cent, then this means to economy is one way out of the present impasse."

In discussing "Educational Problems in Purchasing," Mr. Howard Thompson Lewis, professor of marketing, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, declared that there is no activity of an educational nature which the association could undertake which would be more profitable than a study of purchasing costs.

Halliwell Predicts Cut in Boston Tax

Mr. John Halliwell, chairman of the House Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance, yesterday predicted a reduction of $4.73 in the tax rate of Boston if the bill for a $30,000,000 bond issue to lend money to cities is passed. This prediction was contained in a statement submitted in reply to assertions that this bill would not benefit Boston.

If Boston were to borrow $9,000,000 under the bill, a surplus of $775,000 would be left the city after paying off the loan and the interest, the statement said. Corresponding benefits were forecast for other municipalities in the State.

Mr. Halliwell declared the gross revenue to Boston from the tax on intangibles might be estimated at $6,000,000 and that $4,000,000 might be expected to issue from the Costigan Bill as a federal relief grant. The loan and interest charges for Boston were estimated at $9,225,000 and Mr. Halliwell concluded that the city could pay off this amount from the $10,000,000 estimated revenue and have $775,000 left.

Final Judges Chosen For Hymn Selection

Announcement was made yesterday of the final selection of judges in the contest for the writing of an international hymn. Final judgment will rest with Mr. Robert Hillyer, Mr. Bliss Perry and Mr. S. Foster Damon.

Preliminary selection will be in the hands of the following: Mr. Heinrich Gebhard, Miss Helen S. Leavitt, Mr. Frank W. C. Hersey, Mr. Frederick McCreary, Mr. Arthur B. Perry and Mr. Clarence H. Corning.

The hymn which is to be based on the first 16 measures of the chorus from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, generally known as the "Ode to Joy," must not exceed three stanzas. A first prize of $100 will be awarded, with a second prize of $50. Futher information may be obtained from Miss Harriet Whittier, care of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

Boston Police Ordered To Help Combat Gangster

Assurance of full coöperation on the part of Boston police officials in the plan advanced by Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, for waging war on gangsters, was emphasized yesterday with the announcement that Mr. Warner's 17-point program has been read before the personnel of each police division in the city.

In a statement calling attention to the Warner plan, Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner, declared that "steps shall be taken in regard to each item which concerns the police and such suggestions shall be put into effect at once." The plan aims to promote closer coöperation within police divisions, better inter-departmental communication, and greater speed in bringing suspected criminals to trial.

Convention Plans Outlined For Rotary International

Plans for the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Rotary International were outlined yesterday at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Boston in the Hotel Statler. The convention, which will bring approximately 8000 persons from all over the world, will be held here June 26 to 30 in the Mechanics Building, and is expected to be the biggest event in Boston this summer.

The membership of the Rotary International now totals more than 147,000 and the organization embraces 72 countries. The program not only will include speeches by business men of importance, but will provide entertainment of various sorts. One of the features of the decoration at the Mechanics Building will be a model of the State House as it appeared when Bulfinch built it.

Goodwin's Removal Asked By Boston Council Member

A request for the removal from office of Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, was contained in a letter sent to Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday by Mr. Francis E. Kelly, member of the Boston City Council.

Mr. Kelly assigned as his reason for this request Mr. Goodwin's alleged failure to answer questions put to him by the Committee on Appropriations of the City Council. He also said that Mr. Goodwin failed twice to attend meetings of the council committee. At the third meeting, Mr. Kelly declared, Mr. Goodwin walked out of the hearing, after refusing to answer questions.

Enrollments for C. C. C. To Continue Until July 21

Enrollment of men in the Civilian Conservation Corps will continue until July 21, it was announced last night by Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor, commanding the First Corps Area of the army. While the quota for New England has been reached, enrollments will be made to replace those who have been turned down for physical or other reasons.

Of the 16,381 men now enrolled in the New England quota of the corps, 10,037 are already at work at conservation projects in the forests of the six states, and the remainder, 6344, now at the conditioning centers will be moved to the forests by July 1. The remainder of the total of 25,000 will be made up of war veterans. The selection of these veterans is now in progress.

Cavanagh Elected Senator

Mr. Charles R. Cavanagh, now serving his fifth year in the House of Representatives from Cambridge, is the new senator from the second Middlesex district. He received a majority of 3149 over his Republican opponent, Mr. Royal T. Broderick, for the office of Mr. Joseph W. Monahan, who resigned to take the position of judge of probate.

Arbitrators Named to Settle Strike Conditions in Barre Granite Area

BARRE, Vt., June 15 (AP)—Mr. Charles H. Wishart, who as an intermediary succeeded in bringing a temporary truce in the wage controversy which for two months tied up the granite industry in this region, today announced the opposed factions had selected their representatives to a board of arbitration, to which they have agreed to submit their differences.

The granite cutters and allied unions have named Prof. Alfred S. Coolidge of Harvard University and Dr. Finlay Crawford of Syracuse University. The open and closed shop manufacturers have chosen Mr. John Redmond, Newport attorney, and Mr. Herbert E. Raymond, president of the Missisquoi Corporation of Shelton Springs.

Mr. Wishart said the four qualified for the board as none was a resident of Washington County, nor in any way connected with the granite industry. The four selected will elect a fifth member and the board will then take up consideration of the controversy.

Massachusetts Art School Graduates Get Diplomas

Thirty-four degrees and 31 diplomas were awarded yesterday to graduates of the Massachusetts School of Art which held its commencement exercises yesterday. The invocation was given by the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving.

The commencement address was delivered by Mr. Charles J. Connick, artist in stained glass, who declared that it was the duty of the artist to keep ahead of the engineer and the commercial man in modern life. He said artists should design the utilitarian things of everyday use, and said that courage is needed in art that it may lead the way to more beautiful and splendid things.

Boston Art Notes

Jane Grau

At the Twentieth Century Club decorative oils by Miss Jane M. Grau are on display. Some sculptured portraits made by Mr. J. R. Garrett supplement the exhibit.

Miss Grau portrays flowers. She arranges them so that they may be seen close to, and in, full bloom. She does not resort to details, but represents the subject in generalized scheme so that one sees the blossoms as an effect rather than as precisely shaped depictions. The rose, the peony, tulip, chrysanthemum, cosmos, count among the subjects which seem to have been made with enthusiasm by the painter. They are very decorative indeed.

Mr. Garrett models his portraits with assurance. He conveys character to the features of his models. His work is free of too literal surface handling.

Vocational Classes

At the school committee building, 15 Beacon Street, there may be seen for this fortnight an exposition of work by high school vocational classes. Miss Lebrecht is director of this work.

The classes divide between the decorative arts and drawing. In the former, the students are taught with the necessary discipline to render the designs of fine textiles, accurately transcribing the tones and configuration. In this department the laws of design are instilled. The young performers learn the method by which order, unity, variety, rhythm are achieved. These laws hold in all departments of the arts and the earlier they are learned the more fortunate the young student.

Another group consists of free sketching and original composing. The young draftsman learns how to build up pictures, to impose unity upon a number of details and to convey movement. The freshness and freedom of action in some of these sketches are a delight to the eye. In yet another group we may see how the high school pupil is taught to observe attitudes and forms. A set of zoölogical subjects reveals how accurately they see, and with what conviction they characterize the birds and animals. Teaching the arts has progressed enormously. Each new display brings more gratification to the onlooker. D. A.

Kidnaping Law Passed

CONCORD, N. H., June 15 (AP)—The House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill making kidnaping of a minor child an offense punishable by a mandatory sentence of life in prison. It also increased the penalties for kidnaping adults.

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Come and see what we mean by POWER

Harvard-Yale Crews Awaiting 71st Regatta

Day Before Finds Fewer Visitors Than Usual in New London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 15—Not in several years has the Harvard-Yale regatta assumed so speculative a proposition in regard to the probable winner of the varsity encounter as is the case this year. Among the salient facts surrounding this affair are: It is the seventy-first; four official races are scheduled; the combination crews, made up of varsity and freshman substitutes, will meet tonight; the freshman, junior varsity and varsity eights are scheduled for tomorrow; and there will be only one observation train, instead of the customary two.

Unlike a few years ago this staid old seaport, first settled in 1646 and thereafter a whaling town of great renown, harbors comparatively few of the hundreds who formerly arrived the day before the regatta. Fort Trumbull overlooks and guards the city as usual; but the friendly invasion, concentrating on rowing supremacy and not warfare, is light in numbers. F. Valentine Chappell, Yale '98, chairman of the regatta committee, assures a multitude for the morrow. The ticket sale for the observation train has been heavy and tonight and tomorrow by rail, boat and machine the visitors will arrive. Merchants and hotels have opened wide their doors and decorated their premises in honor of the two universities and admittedly with a hopeful attitude toward business.

Great Exhibit of Yachts

Second to Harvard-Yale crew races is the customary exhibit of yachts. It is a fact that no annual sporting event attached to the United States can equal this array of beauty. The last half-mile of the four-mile course is unparalleled in yachting contrast. Nearly every description of watercraft from canoe to turbo-electric yacht, will be anchored along the finish line with whistles, horns and temporary noise-making devices expectantly awaiting their favorites. These boats, in dress-ship with scoured paint and decks, polished brass and gayly dressed guests, supply a most unique surrounding.

In the varsity race Harvard is the choice to win, especially if the going is heavy. Yale advocates have been considerably buoyed by the reported fast time-trials since reaching Gales Ferry. Changes, not so much in seating, as in the showing of both crews, have been encouraging. Harvard has also had fast time-trials, rowing downstream once in 19m. 44s. Yale has bettered the upstream time.

As regards the important matter of experience, Harvard overshadows the Eli. Only one man in the Crimson shell was not there last year against Yale, Bradford Simmons '34. Only three men were not there the previous year, Simmons, R. H. Hallowell '33 and Edward Yoemans Jr. '33. And five of the present eight rowed together against Yale three years ago as freshmen. Henry H. Bissell '33, the coxswain, has handled the tiller-ropes all the way. The coxswain, the stern four and bow men have held their present positions in the same boat three years and this makes the fourth.

The experience of Harvard means much. Yale has had no such campaigning; but the men have been well-trained and expect to do well. Should adverse conditions set in such as cross or head winds, or should delay occur in the starting of the crews and the tide turn, the Crimson should get the most benefit. The Harvard oarsmen average 183⅜ pounds against 175⅝ per man for Yale.

Junior Crew Going to Coast

All during the sprint season of two-mile-or-less racing Yale has shown to much better advantage than Harvard, winning all, whereas the Crimson lost all. The Eli has been unfortunate in that one of its best and most powerful oarsmen, James R. Agen '34, was forced out after the Princeton race and has only regained sufficiently to take No. 4 seat in the jayvee boat. With that heavy and experienced Harvard boat stroked by a great fighter in Gerard J. Cassedy '33, the Eli could use Agen's power.

Even a Harvard man will concede that any Leader-coached crew is formidable. John H. Jackson '34, stroke against Harvard last year, is back at No. 6 this year giving way to William S. Garnsey 3d, '33. Yale has used a different stroke-oar each year against Cassedy and it is hoped, among the Eli, that Garnsey will be the winning answer.

Especial interest this year is being shown among the Harvard junior crew members. That is the crew, with some later alteration in seating, which is to represent the Crimson at Los Angeles. According to their improvement here, the Crimson juniors are likely to make a real race over the two miles against the Eli. Both have shown up well in their time trials.

Unless startling improvement occurs, or some unforseen incident upsets all calculation, the Eli freshmen and combination boats are superior to those of Harvard. Their work down here has been better and the Harvard yearlings, in particular, only began to show results during the past few days.

The freshman and junior races are due to start at 10 and 10:30 a. m. daylight saving time and the varsity at 7:45 p. m. daylight time. Special trains are being run all day from New York and Boston and a special will leave for each of these cities immediately after the varsity race.

The crews of both camps ended their hard work yesterday. The combination crews, which race tonight, after a limbering-up row, were rested. At Harvard's the varsity and second varsity took long rows and practiced starts without sprinting. The freshmen also took a long easy workout. The Yale varsity and junior varsity rowed about four miles easily after sprinting the first half mile.

John W. Hallowell '31, captain of the crew that defeated Yale two years ago and brother of Roger H. Hallowell, '33, No. 4 in the present boat, visited camp. A. S. Blagden Jr. '30, and W. W. Garnsey '30, the latter a brother of William S. Garnsey 3d., '33, Yale varsity stroke, visited Yale quarters. Blagden and Garnsey both rowed in the 1930 varsity that beat Harvard and came within 7 2-5s. of the downstream record. Blagden captained that eight.

Hopes to Break Harvard's Winning Streak on the Thames

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THE YALE VARSITY EIGHT-OARED CREW OF 1933

(Left to Right)—Bow, Charles G. Meyer Jr. '33; No. 2, John S. Pillsbury Jr. '35; No. 3, William S. Kilborne '35; No. 4, Fitzhugh Quarrier '35; No. 5, James G. Urquhart '33; No. 6, John H. Jackson '34; No. 7, Richard M. Davis '33; Stroke, William S. Garnsey 3d. '33; Coxswain, James W. Standard '33.

Yale University Crew Statistics—1933

Varsity Eight

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Height Ft.	In.	Weight
Bow	Charles G. Meyer Jr. '33	Bayside, N. Y.	22	6	1	165
2	John S. Pillsbury Jr. '35	Minneapolis, Minn.	20	6		175
3	William S. Kilborne '35	New York, N. Y.	20	6	2	175
4	Fitzhugh Quarrier '35	Short Hills, N. J.	20	6	1	180
5	James G. Urquhart '33	Chehalis, Wash.	21	6	1	180
6	John H. Jackson '34	New Haven, Conn.	21	6	3	180
7	Richard M. Davis '33	Lexington, Mass.	20	6	2	175
Stroke	William S. Garnsey 3d '33	Greeley, Colo.	21	6	1	175
Cox	James W. Standart '33	Grosse Pointe, Mich.	24	5	5	119
	Averages, excluding coxswain		20⅝	6	1⅜	175⅝

Junior Varsity Eight

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Height Ft.	In.	Weight
Bow	Edgar M. Church Jr. '33	Philadelphia, Penna.	23	6		160
2	J. Edward Meyer Jr. '34	New York, N. Y.	23	6	3	180
3	John F. Hallett '34	Denver, Colo.	20	6	1	175
4	James R. Agen '34	Seattle, Wash.	23	6	4	188
5	John S. Atwood '34	Springfield, Mass.	20	6	3	180
6	John G. Zimmerman '33	Lancaster, Penna.	22	6	2	180
7	Benjamin I. Taylor Jr. '35	Harrison, N. Y.	21	6	1	180
Stroke	Herbert P. Shepard '33	New Rochelle, N. Y.	26	6		176
Cox	Daniel S. Hamilton '33	Toledo, Ohio	22	5	6	115
	Averages, excluding coxswain		21¾	6	1⅛	177⅛

Freshman Eight

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Height Ft.	In.	Weight
Bow	Edmund F. Pillsbury	Minneapolis, Minn.	19	5	11	173
2	Frederick L. McCartney	Denver, Colo.	19	6	1	173
3	Robert E. Belknap Jr.	Boston	19	6	2	174
4	Gordon Fearey	Garden City, N. Y.	18	6	2	181
5	Francis B. Wadelton Jr.	Bronxville, N. Y.	17	6	2	190
6	Henry G. Allen	Oneida, N. Y.	18	6	4	195
7	Albert S. Field Jr.	Brooklyn, Conn.	19	6		176
Stroke	Horace Havemeyer Jr.	New York, N. Y.	18	5	11	170
Cox	Joseph H. Holmes Jr.	Pittsburgh, Penna.	19	5	7	123
	Averages, excluding coxswain		18¾	6	1⅛	178⅛

Princeton And Harvard Teams In Polo Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., June 15—The polo teams of Harvard and Princeton universities will fight out the national intercollegiate polo championship on Saturday at the Westchester Country Club, as the result of the semifinal-round matches played at the same field late yesterday afternoon. In the first game, Princeton, playing the same uneven game which they showed on Saturday against Yale, defeated the new four of the Pennsylvania Military College, 11 to 8, while conceding the losers five goals; while in the second, Frederick S. Nicholas and his associates just managed to outscore the veteran team of the United States Military Academy in a brilliant exhibition of skill, though failing to show the team play of the losers. The score was 10 to 8, and was played without handicap.

Thomas Davis Jr. of the Camargo Polo Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, making his first appearance in college polo in the East, showed fine play for the Harvard team, while Frederick S. Nicholas, the best-mounted player of the day, was also of great prominence in the play of the second game.

The second game, played under conditions of a field already cut up by the first game, and with darkness coming on in the later chukkers, produced fine and for the most part close battling, with Capt. Bruce von Gerichten Scott of the cadets, the star individually, but the finer mounts of the Harvard team tipping the scale the other way. Army led off with the first goal, and was also ahead at 3 to 2 in the second chukker. Superior mounts enabled Harvard to take the lead in the third, and they held it by slight margins, to the finish. The summary:

National Intercollegiate Polo Championship—Semifinal Round

Pos.—Princeton — Pennsylvania M. C.
No. 1—J. K. Kemmerer Jr. — Lindsay Scarlett
No. 2—R. C. Firestone — William Pickering
No. 3—William H. Sullivan — J. M. Young
Back—Mahlon Kemmerer — Joseph Poor

Score—Princeton 11, Pennsylvania 8. Goals—Firestone 5, J. Kemmerer 4, Sullivan 2 for Princeton; Poor 2, Young, by handicap 5 for P. M. C. Referee—Capt. Wester S. White, U. S. A. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Pos.	Harvard	West Point
No. 1	Richard Benson	C. W. Thayer
No. 2	Frederick S. Nicholas	J. K. Brown
No. 3	Thomas Davis Jr.	Duff W. Sudduth
Back	F. D. Johnson	Bruce von G. Scott

Score—Harvard 10, United States Military Academy, 8. Goals—Davis 5, Benson 3, Nicholas 2, Johnson, for Harvard; Scott 4, Brown 3, Sudduth, for West Point. Referee—Captain White. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

British West Indians Score 281, Derby 88

DERBY, Eng., June 15 (Canadian Press)—The British West Indies scored 281 runs for the first innings in the opening play yesterday of the cricket match with Derbyshire. Headley and Sealey with 58 each were the leading batters.

Derbyshire responded well, registering 88 runs for the loss of only two wickets. Smith tallied 51, not out.

The score:

West Indies, First Innings

Roach, lbw, Pope	14
Barrow, c Smith; b Mitchell	19
Headley, lbw, Lee	58
Read, st Elliott; b Armstrong	2
Wiles, c and b Lee	26
Da Costa, st Elliott; b Armstrong	43
Grant, c Elliott; b Mitchell	16
Sealey, c Smith; b Armstrong	58
Valentine, c Elliott; b Mitchell	33
Martindale, c Worthington; b Mitchell	8
Achong, not out	9
Extras	5
Total	281

Bowling Analysis

	R.	W.		R.	W.
Pope	33	1	Armstrong	48	3
Mitchell	93	4	Lee	34	2

Derbyshire, First Innings

Storer, c and b Martindale	9
Lee, not out	33
Townsend, c and b Valentine	3
Smith, not out	51
Extras	1
Total (for two wickets)	88

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	39	24	.619
New Orleans	37	25	.597
Birmingham	38	27	.585
Nashville	36	29	.554
Chattanooga	30	31	.492
Atlanta	30	34	.469
Knoxville	23	40	.365
Little Rock	20	43	.317

Results June 14

Chattanooga 7, New Orleans 4.
Atlanta 3, Little Rock 2.
Atlanta 7, Little Rock 5.
Memphis 5, Knoxville 2.
Memphis 11, Knoxville 2.
Nashville 10, Birmingham 9.

Big Meet in Palmer Stadium

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15 (AP)—The joint track meet to be staged next month between combined teams of Oxford and Cambridge universities of England, and Cornell and Princeton universities of this country will be held in Palmer Stadium, Princeton, according to a joint statement issued here yesterday by Romeyn Berry, graduate manager of athletics at Cornell, and Thurston J. Davies, supervisor of sports at Princeton. The international meet will take place here on Saturday, July 15 at 4:30 o'clock.

Hunt Wins Senior Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURNDALE, Mass., June 15—Arthur A. Hunt of the Albermarle Golf Club won the New England Seniors' Golf Association championship title for 1933 at the Woodland Golf Club, yesterday, with a card of 159 for the 36 holes of medal play, half of which was played yesterday and the other half Tuesday. Dr. J. A. Furfey Jr., The Country Club, was second with 161. A field of 263 took part in the competition.

Norwich Elects Four Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 15—Captains of four of next year's Norwich University sport teams were elected here yesterday. David S. Hodgson '34 of Fairport, N. Y., will lead the baseball team; Malcolm J. Stalker '34 of Shoreham, the track team; Michael F. Moffitt '35 of Elmhurst, Penna., the rifle team, and Willard W. Lemaire '33 of Worcester, Mass., the wrestling team.

College Polo Results

Harvard 10, West Point 8.
Princeton 11, Penn M. C. 8.

Bahamas' Governor Wins Knighthood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., June 15—For the first time in many years the King of England has conferred knighthood upon a Governor of the Bahama Islands. Miami is rejoicing with its neighboring city of Nassau over the event.

Capt. Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford, on June 3, became a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir Bede Clifford's elevation did not come as a surprise to Bahama residents as it followed closely on other honors received for meritorious service during his career. He was named Governor of the Bahamas in November, 1931, and arrived to take his post in January, 1932. Since then he has been most active in the welfare of the islands and has visited all the most important ones, learning first hand of their problems.

Cornell Advances To Fourth Place in Race

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	9	2	.818
Yale	8	3	.667
Dartmouth	5	4	.556
Cornell	5	5	.500
Harvard	4	4	.500
Pennsylvania	5	7	.417
Princeton	1	10	.091

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15—Cornell vaulted from sixth place to fourth in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League by defeating Princeton in a doubleheader here yesterday. The Ithacans won the first game, 5 to 3, and the second, 6 to 3. Cornell is now tied with Harvard in the standing.

R. R. "Lefty" Williams '33, Cornell pitcher, went the entire seven innings in the first game, while Princeton used three pitchers. Seven errors by Princeton helped the victors. In the second game the Ithacans made a fast start with six innings. Williams played centerfield in the second encounter and hit safely in three times at bat.

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Cornell	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	5	6	3
Princeton	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	5	7

Batteries—Williams and Johnson; Samuels, Kammer, Johnson and Etherington. Losing pitcher—Kammer. Umpires—Livingston and Greene. Time—1h. 35m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Cornell	3	3	1	0	0	0	x	6	10	0
Princeton	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	3	1

Batteries—Pross, Bealot and Johnson; Kammer, Gosnell and Follansbee. Winning pitcher—Pross. Losing pitcher—Kammer. Umpires—Greene and Livingston. Time—1h. 20m.

Roper Orders Cut In Foreign Trade Offices and Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 15—Determined to concentrate the foreign service of his department in important capitals and large cities abroad, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, has ordered the closing of 21 of the department's 53 foreign offices.

With the reduction of staffs in offices which are retained there will be approximately 100 out of the 168 major members of the Foreign Trade Offices recalled to Washington. Transportation charges back to the United States will be paid by the Government and it is hoped that it may be possible to find employment for many of the men being recalled.

Most of the offices that are being closed are located in countries which are of lesser importance from an exporting standpoint, Mr. Roper explained. The territories they now serve will be covered by other offices. "An arrangement was made with the State Department a number of years ago to close such offices and the present step is in accord with this arrangement," Mr. Roper declared.

Foreign trade offices which are to be closed, effective June 30, are as follows: Europe: Belgrade, Berne, Bucharest, Budapest, Helsingfors, Finland, Lisbon, Oslo and Riga, Latvia; Latin America: Caracas, Venezuela, Guatemala, Montevideo, Uruguay, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Sao Paulo, Brazil; Far East: Bangkok, Siam, Hong Kong, Mukden, Manchuria and Wellington, N. Z.; Canada: Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver; Africa: Accra, Gold Coast.

Chess in Fourth Round

FOLKESTONE, Eng., June 15 (AP)—The fourth round of the team tournament was on the program of the International Chess Federation for today. The pairings: Hungary vs. Italy, Sweden vs. Denmark, Czechoslovakia vs. Austria, Iceland vs. Estonia, Scotland vs. Britain, France vs. Latvia, Poland vs. United States, and Lithuania vs. Belgium. The first game finished was won by Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France, who defeated Apschenek of Latvia in a queen's pawn opening in 33 moves. In the match between the United States and Poland the Americans led by 1½-½, with two games unfinished. F. J. Marshall drew and A. W. Dake won. The four games between Czechoslovakia and Austria were all drawn, leaving the match scores a 2-2 tie.

American Beet Sugar Company

NEW YORK, June 15—American Beet Sugar Company's cash position is considerably better than at this time last year, said President Sinsheimer at the annual meeting: He said new financing was needed to meet debenture maturities in 1935. Under the present contracts with sugar selling at 4 cents a pound both the farmers and the company were able to "eke out a living," it was stated.

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Dartmouth Leading College Yachtsmen At Halfway Point

Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association Team Standing

College	Points
Dartmouth	48
Williams	33¾
Harvard	31
Princeton	29
Yale	24

Standing of the Skippers

Skipper and College	Points
N. J. Gaynor Jr. '36, Williams	30¾
J. MacD. O'Dell '35, Dartmouth	25
Philip Farnham '33, Dartmouth	23
W. B. Cudahy '34, Harvard	18
P. H. B. Cumming '33, Princeton	15
W. L. Crow '33, Princeton	14
F. L. Young 2d '33, Harvard	13
L. H. Reybine '34, Yale	12
J. MacC. Mertz '33, Yale	12
H. L. Dorrance Jr. '34, Williams	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., June 15—Despite the fact that neither of its entries succeeded in taking a first place yesterday, Dartmouth College enters the final day of racing in the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association championship regatta today holding first place in the standing with 48 points to its credit. Williams College is in second place with 33¾ points, while Harvard, winner last year, is third with 31 points. Three races were held yesterday and three will be held today and almost anything can happen in the way of changes in the present championship. Cornell entered two crews, but the necessary yachts could not be secured.

Dartmouth owes its present lead to taking three seconds, a third, a fourth and a fifth place in yesterday's races. Williams has a young freshman to thank for its position in second place as Norman J. Gaynor Jr. '36 of Bridgeport, Conn., sailed the Margot into three first places with Montgomery S. Blake '35, and Robert M. Porter '35, acting as crew. William B. Cudahy '34, Harvard, winner of individual honors last year, finished fourth yesterday, with 18 points.

The first two races yesterday were over 4½-mile courses and the third over five miles. Conditions were very erratic and the work of the leading skippers was very fine. The first race was over a triangular course with a light variable breeze. The second race was also a triangular one with conditions again varying. The third was a run across the Sound to the Hempstead Harbor race mark and back. The summary:

First Race—Start 11:20—Course 4½ Miles

College and Skipper	Finish
Williams, N. J. Gaynor	12 39 18
Dartmouth, Philip Farnum	12 40 30
Harvard, W. B. Cudahy	12 41 36
Dartmouth, J. MacC. O'Dell	12 42 33
Princeton, P. H. B. Cumming	12 43 08
Harvard, F. L. Young	12 44 06
Yale, J. MacC. Mertz	12 47 30
Princeton, W. L. Crow	12 50 56
Yale, L. H. Reybine	12 51 02
Williams, H. L. Dorrance Jr.	1 15 10

Second Race—Start 1:45—Course 4½ Miles

Williams, N. J. Gaynor	3 08 23
Dartmouth, J. MacC. O'Dell	3 09 57
Dartmouth, Philip Farnum	3 10 15
Princeton, P. H. B. Cumming	3 13 54
Harvard, W. B. Cudahy	3 14 40
Yale, J. MacC. Mertz	3 16 15
Princeton, W. L. Crow	3 16 43
Harvard, F. L. Young	3 17 48
Yale, L. H. Reybine	3 18 06
Williams, H. L. Dorrance Jr.	3 27 24

Third Race—Start 3:40—Course 5 Miles

Williams, N. J. Gaynor	4 40 44
Dartmouth, J. MacC. O'Dell	4 41 44
Yale, L. H. Reybine	4 41 51
Princeton, W. L. Crow	4 42 36
Dartmouth, Philip Farnum	4 42 53
Harvard, F. L. Young	4 42 54
Harvard, W. B. Cudahy	4 43 32
Yale, J. MacC. Mertz	4 43 57
Princeton, P. H. B. Cumming	4 44 38
Williams, H. L. Dorrance Jr.	4 47 57

Four Tie for Gold Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLUSHING, L. I., June 15—Walter Rothenberg of the Winged Foot Golf Club and Lafayette College, Edward H. Driggs Jr. of the Cherry Valley Club, George J. Volz of the Winged Foot Golf Club and Edward R. Held of the Forsgate Country Club, tied for the qualifying-round gold medal in the Metropolitan amateur golf championship at the Pomonok Country Club, yesterday, with cards of 148.

Philadelphia Wins From New York In Griscom Cup Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST NEWTON, Mass., June 15—Philadelphia women golfers scored a surprise 10-to-5 victory over the team representing New York, last year's winners, in the opening match of the Griscom Cup play at the Brae Burn Country Club here yesterday. Play today will be between Boston and New York. Friday's play will pit Philadelphia against Boston.

The New York team got off to a good start by winning its Nos. 1 and 2 matches with Charlotte Glutting, the eastern champion, and Maureen Orcutt, the Metropolitan champion, defeating Frances Williams and Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, respectively.

Philadelphia winners were Edith A. Quier, Jane McCullough, Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Mrs. Al Nelson, Mrs. William A. Johnson, Mrs. John J. Mitchell 3d, Mrs. T. E. Welderseim, Natalie Peace and Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, while the other New York winners were Mrs. Edward Stevens, Betty Pietsch and Mrs. P. van Vlaanderen.

In Miss Orcutt's match against Mrs. Hurd, the only woman who has ever won the Scottish, United States, Canadian and British titles, the New Jersey girl scored the first nine in 35 strokes, which eclipsed women's par by two strokes and men's par by one, a new record. Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., the former Glenna Collett, made the next best nine-hole score, a 36, in 1923. The summary:

Griscom Cup Golf

Charlotte Glutting, New York, defeated Frances Williams, Philadelphia, 5 and 4.
Maureen Orcutt, New York, defeated Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Philadelphia, 5 and 3.
Edith A. Quier, Philadelphia, defeated Jane Brooks, New York, 4 and 2.
Jane McCullough, Philadelphia, defeated Rosalie Knapp, New York, 4 and 2.
Mrs. Edward Stevens, New York, defeated Mrs. Karl Scheidt, Philadelphia, 6 and 5.
Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Henry March, New York, 1 up.
Betty Pietsch, New York, defeated Mrs. Jacob Disston Jr., Philadelphia, 6 and 5.
Mrs. Al Nelson, Philadelphia, defeated Helen Silleck, New York, 4 and 3.
Mrs. William A. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Arthur Millea, New York, 1 up.
Mrs. John J. Mitchell 3d, Philadelphia, defeated Kathryn A. Bragaw, New York, 1 up (19 holes).
Mrs. T. E. Welderseim, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. F. B. Ryan, New York, 1 up.
Natalie Peace, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. R. P. Limberg, New York, 3 and 1.
Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Joseph J. Lawlor, New York, 1 up.
Mrs. P. van Vlaanderen, New York, defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.
Mrs. Daniel B. Wentz Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. F. P. Lindh, New York, 5 and 4.

Columbus Loses Players

INDIANAPOLIS, June 15 (AP)—Four star players were taken away from the Columbus team of the American Association yesterday after T. J. Hickey, president, had found the club guilty of violating the organization's salary agreement. The players are Art Shires, first baseman; Gordon Slade, shortstop; Charley Wilson, second baseman, and Jim Lindsey, pitcher. The men will not be permitted to play with the club the remainder of the season, Hickey said. The Columbus club, which has been leading the association pennant chase most of the year, also was fined $500. The association adopted a wage agreement last winter that the monthly pay roll should not exceed $6500.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	37	23	.617
Newark	36	25	.590
Toronto	35	26	.574
Baltimore	34	30	.531
Buffalo	27	33	.450
Montreal	26	35	.426
Jersey City	25	34	.424
Albany	23	37	.383

Results June 14

Newark 2, Toronto 0.
Toronto 4, Newark 3.
Buffalo 9, Baltimore 6.
Buffalo 12, Baltimore 6.
Montreal 8, Albany 2.
Albany 3, Montreal 0.
Rochester 13, Jersey City 12.

Giants and Dodgers Trade

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—The New York Giants today announced they had traded Sam Leslie, reserve first baseman, to the Brooklyn Dodgers for Watson Clark, left-handed pitcher, and Frank (Lefty) O'Doul, outfielder. The transaction was a straight player trade, said Secretary Jim Tierney of the Giants, and no cash was involved. The players will join their new teams today.

First-Class Cricket Results Wednesday

LONDON— June 15 (Canadian Press)—Scores at the close of the first day's play in first-class county cricket games yesterday follow:

At Lord's—Somerset 253 (Case 55, Robins 5 for 102) against Middlesex.
At the Oval—Warwickshire 353 for 6 (Bates 72, Santall 71) against Surrey.
At Horsham—Essex 259 (Taylor 56, Nichols 73, Cornford 6 for 66), Sussex 73 for 2 wickets.
At Gloucester—Gloucestershire 389 for 4 (Hammond 205 not out, Neale 69) against Glamorgan.
At Kettering—Northamptonshire 27 and 13 for 1 wicket (Macauley 7 for 9, Verity 3 for 15), Yorkshire 301 (Sutcliffe 113, Barber 69, Jupp 6 for 99).
At Nottingham—Hampshire 284 (Bailey 91) against Nottinghamshire.
At Tonbridge—Lancashire 312 for 8 (Hopwood 119, Iddon 132) against Kent.
At Leicester—Leicestershire 351 for 9 (Berry 75, Riddington 85) against Worcester.

Ryder Cup Team Sails

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—The United States Ryder Cup team was on its way to England today, with high hopes of bringing back the trophy despite the record of the professional series, which always has been won by the "home" team. The team, led by Walter C. Hagen, sailed in the Aquitania at midnight and is due to reach England next Wednesday. On paper, the veteran American team appeared much stronger than the British squad it is to meet at Southport June 26 and 27. Of the 10 members of the squad, only Olin A. Dutra and Paul Runyan never have competed for the trophy. Hagen has played on all four previous United States teams while Gene Sarazen and Leo H. Diegel have taken part in the competition three times. Five of the 10 British players never have had Ryder Cup experience.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	35	18	.660
Indianapolis	31	23	.574
Minneapolis	31	27	.534
St. Paul	30	32	.484
Toledo	28	31	.475
Milwaukee	27	30	.474
Louisville	25	33	.431
Kansas City	22	39	.361

Results June 14

Toledo 8, Milwaukee 7.
Milwaukee 8, Toledo 5.
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul 8, Indianapolis 5.
Columbus 10, Kansas City 9.
Minneapolis 7, Louisville 6.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	40	29	.580
Portland	38	31	.551
Sacramento	36	30	.545
Los Angeles	37	32	.536
Missions	38	34	.528
Oakland	32	36	.471
Seattle	25	36	.410
San Francisco	26	44	.371

Results June 14

Sacramento 11, Missions 2.
Seattle 7, San Francisco 5.
Los Angeles 8, Portland 7.
Oakland 11, Hollywood 8.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	33	19	.635
Washington	32	22	.593
Chicago	29	25	.537
Philadelphia	26	23	.531
Cleveland	29	26	.527
Detroit	26	28	.481
St. Louis	20	36	.357
Boston	18	34	.346

Results June 14

Boston 13, New York 5.
St. Louis 14, Chicago 1.
Detroit 13, Cleveland 2.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	18	.633
St. Louis	32	21	.604
Pittsburgh	29	23	.558
Chicago	29	27	.518
Cincinnati	27	27	.500
Brooklyn	21	28	.429
Boston	22	31	.415
Philadelphia	19	35	.352

Results June 14

New York 8, Boston 5.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 2.

Kent Crew at Henley

HENLEY, Eng., June 15 (AP)—The Kent schoolboy crew which will compete in the Henley regatta arrived yesterday at Henley after disembarking from the Berengaria at Southampton. Father Hill, coach of the undefeated American youngsters, said his men were all fit and anxious to limber up boat-stiffened muscles on the course where they will meet the picked club crews of Great Britain and the Continent in the famous regatta next month. They brought their own shell with them and it is expected to arrive today.

Amherst Elects Macoy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., June 15—Harold C. Macoy Jr. '34 of Webster Groves, Mo., has been elected captain and manager of the Amherst College golf team for next year. He has been a member of the team during the past two years.

College Baseball Results

Brown 5, Yale 3.
Cornell 6, Princeton 3.
Cornell 5, Princeton 3.
Holy Cross 11, Harvard Grads 6.

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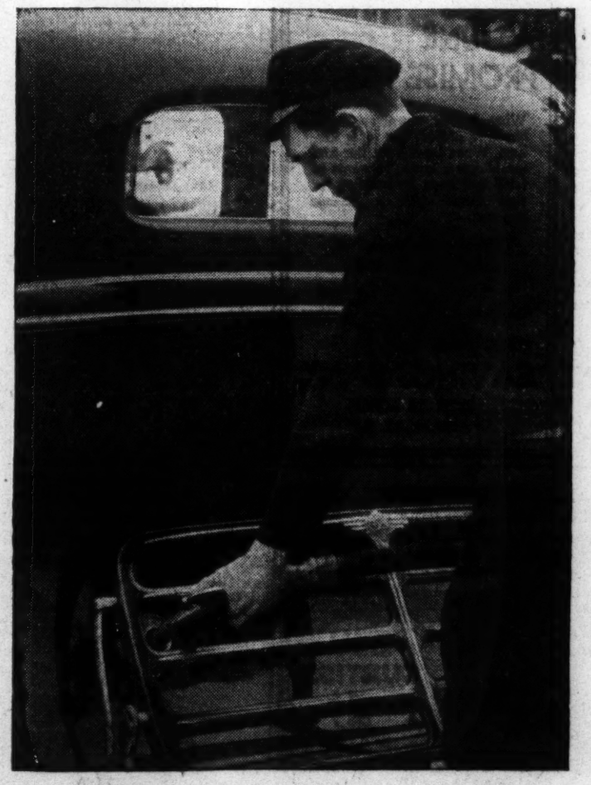
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The Home Forum

On Seeing Shakespeare

IT IS a curious thing, that nearly all the best commentators on Shakespeare are agreed that his plays ought never to be put upon the stage. Now I have seen scores of plays that should never have been produced, but one of Shakespeare's was never amongst them. Yet Coleridge said that he could never see a play of Shakespeare's in the theater without "disgust, and indignation," and asserted that such performances should be put down by Act of Parliament. Charles Lamb could not bear to see "Lear" played; and Hazlitt writes: "We do not like to see our author's plays acted, and least of all, 'Hamlet.' There is no play that suffers so much in being transferred to the stage." If Hazlitt would write like this after seeing Keats it is not surprising that Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith, in a delightful book called "On Reading Shakespeare," just published by the Cambridge University Press, should maintain that the true appreciator of Shakespeare reads him in the study rather than goes to see him played upon the stage.

And yet there is much to be said on the other side. Mr. Smith, for example, notes as one of Shakespeare's preëminent gifts his power of striking out memorable lines and musical phrases. In no other author does one find passages so sheerly beautiful as:

"O! now, for ever
Farewell, the tranquil mind; farewell content!
Farewell the plumed troop, and the big wars—"

or:

"How silver-sweet sound lovers' tongues by night"

or:

"Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty; violets dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath."

But, musical as these lines are, their full beauty is not realized until they are spoken. From this point of view—the fine speaking of lines written to be recited—a performance of a Shakespearean play adds as much to the printed word as does the playing of an orchestra to a musical score.

Moreover, lines that in the study do not seem to have quite the stamp of Shakespeare's inimitable magic upon them can in the mouth of a graceful actor assume a hitherto unsuspected beauty. I well remember, in performance of "Twelfth Night" in London last year, when Mr. Cecil Ramage took the part of the Duke of Illyria, what an enchantment descended upon the theater as he spoke in quiet and meditative tones, tinged with a faint melancholy, the lines about Feste's song—

"Mark it, Cesario; it is old and plain;
The spinsters and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chaunt it: it is silly sooth,
And dallies with the innocence of love,
Like the old age."

This passage does not seem to me to be written in Shakespeare's most princely manner; but Mr. Ramage's grave recital of it brought such a feeling into the theater of the peace one associates with sunny summer afternoons in remote English villages, the silence emphasized, perhaps, rather than broken, by the pealing of a distant church bell, that one almost wished the moment of its delivery could be prolonged for ever.

The theater can, then, lift the second rank of Shakespeare's poetry into the first. But it may be said, granted that this is so, that Shakepeare's plays suffer from being staged, because the ineptitude of their plots and stage management thus becomes apparent. The second halves of "Macbeth" and "Antony and Cleopatra," for example, are ridiculous upon the stage because of their absurdly short scenes, which result in the progress of the action being constantly broken up and interrupted by the incessant rising and falling of the curtain. But the endings of these plays are ridiculous not from staging, as such, but from bad staging. Shakespeare wrote these plays for practically continuous performance; and, when played continuously, they are seen to be admirably fitted to the theater.

Finally, there is Hazlitt's objection that Shakespeare's thought is too close-packed to be readily comprehensible during the hurry and bustle of performance. It is to be admitted that the process of Shakespeare's verse is often complicated.

"If the golden-crested wren
Were a nightingale, why, then
Something seen and heard of men
Might be half as sweet as when
Laughs a child of seven."

Rarely in his greater plays does Shakespeare write anything as clear and simple as this verse of Swinburne's. But he is often as philosophical as Aristotle; and Aristotle, one cannot deny, would be somewhat confusing if read out rapidly to a heterogeneous company of people gathered together in a single building for the purpose of enjoying themselves. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that the product of the deepest thinking is incapable of instant apprehension. The most penetrating insight into things often proceeds, not from laborious mental argument and intellectual activity, but from instantaneous realization and perception of the truth. This is a quality of Shakespeare at his best. His expression of thought is not confusing, but illuminating, and within its necessary limitations is immediately apprehensible by any audience.

HAROLD HOBSON.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Impressions of a Stroller Through the Streets of Venice

WHAT PLEASED ME—(1) First and perhaps foremost the sleeping-car, a handsome carriage for slumber, complete with fine brass levers, buttons, knobs, latches, handles, and all kinds of apparatus. If you press or pull one, immediately there appears some convenience for slumber, an invention or an acquisition. I amused myself in this way the whole night, pushing or pulling everything around in turn: sometimes, for example, at some odd-looking rack without any result, clearly in consequence of my clumsiness. Perhaps in this way they can produce dreams of paradise or something similar

(2) Italian gendarmes from the frontier onwards. They patrol everywhere in couples, in skirts embroidered with a flaming bomb and on their heads a kind of boat, like those formerly worn by grammar-school professors, but set crossways. They are immeasurably sympathetic and comical, and remind me—I know not why—of the Brothers Capek.

(3) The alleys of Venice, in which one does not exactly find canals or palaces. So tortuous are they, that so far they have not all been thoroughly investigated; perhaps some have never been trodden by foot of man. The best are a whole metre broad, and so long that a cat can find room even with his tail. There is a labyrinth in which the past roams about and can in no wise issue forth. I, who flatter myself that I have the sense of direction, strolled round a circle for two hours yesterday. I left St. Mark's Square for the Rialto, a good ten minutes' walk; after two hours I finally reached St. Mark's Square. These Venetian streets decidedly remind me of the East, clearly because I have never been in the East, or of the Middle Ages for perhaps the same reason. But on pictures by Carpaccio, Venice appears to a hair precisely as today, except for the absence of tourists.

(4) It is uncommonly agreeable that one cannot see a single motor-car, bicycle, cab, wagon, or excursion car; but for this reason there is (5) a very large number of cats, more than the pigeons of St. Mark's, gigantic cats, mysterious and bright-eyed, which gaze ironically from the footpaths on the tourists and at night mew on surprisingly high notes.

(6) Very fine are the royal Italian sailors, also the little boys in blue, and fine also are the war vessels and the shipping generally: sailing vessels, steamboats, barks with saffron-coloured sails, grey torpedo-boats with handsome guns, laden transport vessels; every vessel is fine and deserves a feminine name. Perhaps this accounted for my wish as a youngster to be a sailor, and only today on the Lido I followed a disappearing white sail floating somewhere eastwards, and those white sails allured me far, endlessly farther than this white paper upon which moreover I shall not discover a new country.—KAREL CAPEK, in "Letters From Italy." Translated by FRANCIS P. MARCHANT. (London: Besant & Co.)

By Courtesy of Messrs. P. & D.Colnaghi, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Zaragoza: From a Water Color Drawing by James McBey

Whistler's Mother

I can imagine this portrait of herself
Her gazing
With some amazement
That her son so caught
The composure of her features,
The lucence of her skin,
These tender hands,
This lovely gentle curve of body,
This sure repose
Of feet upon the hassock.

I gaze upon it, too,
With happy wonderment,—
Then turn my gaze
Upon the throngs of townsmen
Pouring through the museum room
To gaze and wonder, too,
Hushed before her presence.

Beautiful
That nation should lend nation
Its treasure of tranquillity,
Dignity, nobility, freshness, poise,
And grace and peace,
To look upon!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

Sitting Bull and the Bird People

One day, while hunting near Teat Buttes, Sitting Bull became very tired. He went down the bluffs into the broad bottoms of Grand River, and, entering the shady timber, lay down to rest. As he dozed off, he was aware of a yellow-hammer's bright eyes peering at him from behind a tree-trunk, but thought nothing of it. As he slept, he dreamed. In his dream he heard something coming, prowling through the timber. It was a grizzly bear, and the boy was frightened.

In those days the grizzly still roamed along the Missouri River—a terrible adversary for a man armed only with a bow. . . .

No wonder the boy was frightened. While he lay there, between sleep and waking, unable to stir, he heard the yellow-hammer knock twice against the tree-trunk. Then it seemed to speak: "Lie still! Lie still!"

The next moment, Sitting Bull awakened to find his dream come true. Looming over him was the huge bulk of that dangerous animal. . . . Taking a firm grip on his courage, he obeyed the bird, and, closing his eyes, lay perfectly still.

As is well known, a grizzly—unless wounded or startled—will seldom injure a man who plays 'possum. And so, after what seemed hours, the bear moved away. Sitting Bull opened his eyes cautiously and watched that great hulk roll off into the timber. Then he got to his feet, shaking with relief.

He looked around. Sure enough his dream had not deceived him. There on the tree-trunk perched the brisk yellow bird, with its bright, alert eyes and sharp beak, watching him, unafraid. Sitting Bull's heart was filled with gratitude for this creature which had saved his life. Raising his hands toward it in the Indian gesture of blessing, he composed and sang a new song on the spot—the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings:

Pretty bird, you saw me and took pity on me;
You wish me to survive among the people.
O Bird People, from this day always you shall be my relatives!

Sitting Bull never forgot how the yellow bird had saved his life. From that day he was a close student of birds and their ways. His speeches are full of references to birds, and he was fond of telling stories about the Bird People. He learned to understand the speech of birds, particularly the magpie and Western meadowlark. Repeatedly, such birds gave him timely warning.

Of course, this ability to understand what birds are saying is by no means uncommon. A number of my old friends now living have this skill. The meadowlark, in particular, speaks such good Sioux that it is known as the Sioux bird. How many songs it has, who can tell? Twenty-six have been recorded, and it can imitate the songs of other birds as well. Even white people put words to the varied repertory of the meadowlark. It always tells the truth, too, and is therefore regarded as an oracle.

When Sitting Bull adopted the Bird People, he paid them the compliment of imitating their ways. Birds are good singers, and he took care to cultivate his talents as composer and musician. He had a deep, resonant, melodious voice, and was always in demand as a singer at social or ceremonial gatherings. He made many songs, of which enough have been collected to form a small volume. Some of these are considered so excellent of their kind that they are still sung on appropriate occasions. In fact, he was so famous as a maker of songs that he was sometimes requested to compose a new one for some special occasion—as, for example, a song praying for fine weather during the Sun Dance. This skill played a great part in making him a leader of his nation.—STANLEY VESTAL, in "Sitting Bull, Champion of the Sioux." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Summer Evening

Swallows, the last bright divers
In blue pools of the air,
Turn through the jeweled shadows,
And leave the fireflies there.

The brook has turned to a pathway
Of silver, leading far
Through fragrance of the pastures
To the first blooming star.

Through trees, like shadowy banners
That only dreams may know,
Comes like a song from the distance
A window's mellow glow. . . .

Leading us home, and lighting
The trails of land and sea—
By the glow it leaves forever
In the heart of memory!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH.

Gentleness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the qualities marking the true Christian, one which is notably worthy of cultivation is genuine gentleness. A dictionary shows the derivation of the word "gentle" to signify "of good or noble birth," and so inherent is such interpretation in our current concept of the term that to speak of one as a gentleman or a gentlewoman is to indicate possession of the related virtues of mildness, kindness, tenderness, and refinement of manner.

In all phases of human experience Christian Science presents the spiritual solution for each problem; and through demonstration of its teachings, which are predicated on the Bible, the spiritual attitude of gentleness may be attained and maintained towards fellow men of every nation, and towards affairs throughout the world.

None so well understood how to express the healing power of gentleness as did Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, whose life exemplified this spiritual quality beyond measure. Likewise did Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of the Science of Christianity, manifest the sweet grace of gentleness. Referring to her own experience Mrs. Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 247), "The little that I have accomplished has all been done through love,—self-forgetful, patient, unfaltering tenderness."

Nowhere is gentleness more needed than in ministering to the sick who, wearied in heart and body by belief in sentient matter, yearn for the touch of the healing Christ, Truth. When one whose thought is imbued with the remedial truths of Christian Science attends the sick, every word and act abounds with that gentle patience which uplifts consciousness, destroys binding fears, and frees the captive thought.

A tendency in mortal mind which would hamper the exercise of gentleness is a proneness to anger. When human will seems thwarted in accomplishing its self-determined purposes, tempers become exacerbated. During the heat of argumentation God, whom John defined as Love, is lost sight of in the angry fire of distemper. The Apostle James speaks of this erring tendency in his epistle, referring to the tongue as "a fire, a world of iniquity," and as "an unruly evil, full of deadly poison." Further on in the same chapter he indicates the remedy through recognition of the truth that a fountain cannot "send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter," and points out that "the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits."

Particularly in the business world, gentleness in consideration of the mutual problems of employer and employee is preëminently needed. To restrain the impetuous impulse is to win a victory over self that leaves no trace of pride, for often to yield a point is to gain a point. Through the dark tempests of competitive wrestlings believed to be native to and necessary in commercial circles, the demeanor characterized by gentleness and the tongue softened by its benign influence lend an influence "fair as the earliest beam of eastern light," as the poet phrases it. Christian Science helps the business man and woman to achieve this desideratum by enabling them to see man as the image and likeness of God, and thus increasingly to manifest the gentler qualities of "humanity, honesty, affection, compassion, hope, faith, meekness, temperance," of which Mrs. Eddy speaks on page 115 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Christian Science aids parent and teacher, whose patience may be tried by juvenile shortcomings in obedience and manner, to experience progress and success in their work with children by understanding the gentleness and firmness of Love, or Principle, and by knowing that spiritual man reflects these divine attributes. To this healing and spiritually scientific method the child-thought responds with alacrity, for, whereas opposite methods may stimulate a stubborn resistance to needed correction, the child happily obeys requests made with gentle persuasion and firm winsomeness.

Christian Science teaches that gentleness must be cultivated within the sincere heart as a spiritual expression of divine Love, made manifest through loving deeds. This God-like quality is a heavenly bestowal, to be demonstrated in human experience by the overcoming of aught that is unlike good in daily life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

БЛАГОРОДСТВО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

НАСТОЯЩЕЕ благородство есть одно из тех качеств, отличающих истинного христианина, которое несомненно стоит того, чтобы его в себе воспитывать. Словарь под термином "благородство" обозначает также "хорошего или благородного происхождения," и подобное толкование данного термина до того вошло в нашу речь, что, когда мы говорим "благородный" или "благородная," то этим самым указываем на обладание хорошими качествами, как мягкость, ласковость, нежность и утонченность манер.

Христианская Наука дает во всех формах человеческой жизни духовное разрешение для каждой проблеммы, следовательно, чрез демонстрацию ее наставлений, предначертанных в Библии, духовное состояние благородства достигается и укрепляется по отношению к человеку каждой нации и ко всем мировым вопросам.

Никто не сумел так хорошо выразить целительное свойство благородной нежности, как это сделал Христос Иисус —наш Путеводец, жизнь которого явилась ничем не ограничиваемым примером этого духовного качества. Подобным образом и Mary Baker Eddy, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, осуществила благородную прелесть нежности. Ссылаясь на собственный опыт Mrs. Eddy сказала (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 247) "Все то небольшое, что я совершила, было сделано только любовью,—самозабвенной, терпеливой и неустанной нежностью."

Нигде нежность так не нужна, как в уходе за больными, которые, благодаря вере в якобы чувствующую материю, истомленные сердцем и телом, жаждут благотворного прикосновения Христа, Истины. Когда тот, чьи мысли проникнуты целительными истинами Христианской Науки, подходит к больному, то каждое его слово и действие полно благородного терпения, которое возвышает сознание, разрушает парализующие страхи и освобождает пленную мысль.

Стремление смертного разума мешать проявлению благородных чувств выражается в склонности к раздражению. Когда человеческая воля нарывается на какую-нибудь преграду и не может выполнить своих собственных желаний, то раздражение доходит до крайних пределов. В пылу спора и в разгаре злобного настроения Бог утрачивается из виду, Бог которого Иоанн определяет, как Любовь. Апостол Иаков упоминает об этой ложной склонности к раздражению в своем послании, где он говорит: язык—"огонь, прикраса неправды" и "неудержимое зло; он исполнен смертоносного яда." Далее в той-же главе он указывает средство для исцеления путем признания того факта, что "один источник не может изливать соленую и сладкую воду" и отмечает что . . . "мудрость, сходящая свыше, во первых, чиста, затем преисполнена мира, скромности, послушания, милосердия и добрых плодов."

В деловом, в частности, мире, учтивость и предупредительность, в связи с проблеммой взаимоотношения нанимателя и нанимаемого, особенно необходима. Подавить в себе стремительный импульс—это, другими словами, одержать над собой победу, которая не уязвляет самолюбие, ибо здесь потерять в одном, часто означает выиграть в другом. В сгущенной грозовой атмосфере делового соперничества, которое считается в коммерческих кругах естественным и даже необходимым, — поведение, отличающееся мягкостью и благородством, и речь, смягченная под благотворным влиянием последнего, действуют, по словам поэта, "как светлый ранний луч восходящего солнечного сияния." К этому желательному результату деловые люди обоего пола приходят при помощи Христианской Науки, научаясь видеть в человеке образ и подобье Божие и все больше проявляя, благодаря этому, такие качества, как "человечность, честность, привязанность, сочувствие, вера, кротость, умеренность," качества, о которых Mrs. Eddy говорит на стр. 115 в своей книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Когда поведение молодежи оставляет желать лучшего в смысле повиновения и манер, и когда терпение родителей и наставников подвергается, быть может, испытанию, то Христианская Наука приходит на помощь последним. Принимая во внимание, что Любовь, Принцип соединяет в себе и кротость и непоколебимость и зная, что духовный человек отражает в себе эти божественные свойства, родители и наставники начинают замечать улучшение и успешные результаты в своей работе с детьми. Детская мысль быстро реагирует на этот благотворный духовно-научный метод. В то время, как противоположные методы вызывают со стороны ребенка упорное нежелание принять заслуженный выговор,—он охотно повинуется, когда к нему обращаются с ласковой убедительностью, проявляя твердость при хорошем расположении духа.

Христианская Наука учит нас воспитывать в себе благородные чувства,—в глубине искреннего сердца,—те благородные чувства, которые являются выражением Божественной Любви и претворяются извне в делах любви. Благородство есть богоподобное качество — небесный дар свыше. Мы проявляем его на опыте тогда, когда преодолеваем в нашей ежедневной жизни все, что не имет ничего общего с добром.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

An Outsider

I sit among strange speakers
Who talk an unknown tongue
As foreign as the chants of stars
In some dead language sung.

The speech of gulls, heard plainly,
Is a closed book to me;
Waves' phrases fall on ears not taught
The idiom of the sea.

West winds and hissing spindrift
Hold repartee all day—
(Needed: a skilled interpreter
To tell me what they say.)

The lisping strands and combers
Converse in casual tones
But I, untutored, cannot guess
What water says to stones.

So here I sit, a lonely,
Quiet stranger in a crowd
While throngs that all about me move
Think their strange thoughts aloud.

MARION STEWARD.

The Water-Cart

In these times when drinking water for live-stock is distributed over all modern farms by means of pipes, our water-cart seems a thing out of date and primitive; but in our youthful days it had a fascination of its own. To begin with, it rested like an over-turned barrel on what appeared to be the chassis of a farm-cart. It had a big cavity on top into which the water was pumped and a hole at one end from which the water spouted into the cattle troughs. In front was a narrow ledge on which the driver stood to guide the farm horse, and which we also shared when opportunity permitted. Often we were wet to the skin by the showers which leapt from the cavity, as the water cart rocked and bumped its way through the rutty farm gateways. But what was a trifle like that, compared to the joys of the journey?

First, down to the river we went and drew up under the overhanging spout of an ancient pump. Then the boy in charge climbed onto a sort of wooden scaffolding and plied the pump handle for about twenty minutes. This was not a bad job in spring and autumn; but in summer, when the sun was blazing, it was hot work for the boy. And in winter it was cold for the horse, as the little river usually flooded round the pump and the animal had often to stand knee deep in water, where it would splash its feet vigorously one after the other to try to keep warm.

When the tank was full, back we rumbled to the farmsteading, filled the stable troughs, and the big tank near the pig yard where twice a day the pig man mixed the meal for the pigs. Then, if threshing was going on, we drove up between the mellow stacks and supplied the tank there from which the ancient farm engine drew its water to drive the "drum" and "jack-straw," which threshed out the wheat and carried the straw up to the stack, respectively. The air would be full of dust and the loud drone of machinery. The scene held a great charm, but on we would go to do the round of the cattle troughs in the fields farther away. The beasts crowded eagerly about us; and, when the lad pulled out the wooden plug and let the water gush into the trough, they buried their noses in it and drank deeply.

Here let me say that the pulling out of the wooden plug was easy, but putting it back again required skill. Imagine interrupting such a spate of water with a wooden plug! But by insinuating it in sideways and very quickly, a drenching was averted, and it became an excitement to see how neatly this could be done. Needless to say, we children were not allowed to make the experiment: authority drew the line at that! Otherwise the water-cart was ours to play with and many a happy ride we had on its antiquated frame!

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Financial: Market Quotations

Trading Fairly Light as Stock Market Declines

Profit-Taking Sends Market Downward—Rails Are Favorites

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Stocks were again reactionary today under further profit-taking, which carried prices off fractions to around three points at times.

Rails offered stiff resistance and tended to firm the list in late dealings. Losses of one to two points were suffered by Allied Chemical, Case, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, American Can, United Aircraft and Dome Mines.

Transfers approximated 3,800,000 shares.

Although most of the utility and industrial leaders received some support around their closing quotations of yesterday, and several of the rails stepped up moderately in response to the continued improvement in transportation revenues, the vitality of the recent upward swing was lacking.

Foreign exchanges slumped in terms of the dollar on reports that currency stabilization was imminent.

Wheat displayed early weakness, but steadied later, and corn, rye and oats improved. Cotton did not move very far in any direction.

Bar silver was heavy, off ⅝ of a cent an ounce at 35½ cents.

Some Favorites

Union Pacific was a carrier favorite with an advance of about 2 points, and other rail issues up fractionally to a point included New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Lackawanna, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Among the steadier oils were Standard of New Jersey, Socony Vacuum and Consolidated. A demand for Chrysler put that motor issue up around a point at one time.

Mining stocks were rather heavy, Dome, McIntyre Porcupine and Alaska Juneau sagging about a point each.

Bank stocks have been inclined to sag in the face of conflicting interpretations of the Glass-Steagall Act which promises to have far-reaching influence on banking in this country.

Bond Prices Decline

Over a fairly wide list of semi-speculative bonds selling had more weight than buying today, and in consequence the market had a good sprinkling of declines ranging from fractions to a point.

Many of the loans which yielded most readily were low-priced members of the rail, utility and industrial groups in which speculative operations had been conducted on a rather active scale over the last few weeks.

In a few cases buyers were willing to take bonds at higher levels, this being true of Santa Fe Railway 4's, Illinois Central 4¾'s, New York Central 5's, and a few miscellaneous descriptions which improved from fractions to a point.

A better tone prevailed in United States Governments and the foreign group. Both Liberty and Treasury issues edged to slightly higher levels, while many of the obligations of European governments seemed to derive a stiffer tone from the developments of the economic parley as far as it has gone. French and German issues were bid up rather sharply.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾	1¾	3
Bar silver	35½c	36½c	27⅝c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1	1	1½
4 to 6 months	1½	1½	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	1 @ ⅛
4 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	1⅛@1
6 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅛%	⅛%	⅜%
Short bills	½	½	1 @1-16
3 mos bills	½@⅜	½@⅜	1-16@1⅛
Bar gold	122s 2d	122s 1d	112s 11d
Bar silver	19 7/16 d	19 7/16 d	16 13/16 d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6½
New York	2½	London	2
Philadelphia	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	3	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3	Prague	3½
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	4.38
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Cables	$4.06	$4.08¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0471½	.0474⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1676	.1685	.139
Italy—lira	.06263/4	.0629	.0526
Germany—mark	.2852	.2850	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1550	.1550	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0367	.0367	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1819	.1824	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0182	.0182	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0071	.00701/2	.129
Holland—florin	.4830	.4850	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2075	.2075	.1749
Norway—krone	.2066	.2067	.268
Poland—gold'y	.1375	.1375	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0378	.0384	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1024	.1030	.193
Sweden—krona	.2098	.2110	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2323	.2330	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0170	.0170	.0176
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.2978	.2985	*
Shanghai—dol	.2685	.2690	*
India—rupee	.3075	.3075	.3650
Japan—yen	.2575	.2575	.4984
Java—florin	.4850	.4020	.4020
Phil. Islnds—peso	.4994	.4994	.50
Str. Silments—dol	.4812	.4812	.5078
	South America		
Argentina—dol	.3096	.3095	.4345
Brazil—milreis	.0800	.0800	.1195
Chile—peso	.0606	.0606	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1925	.1925	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.5450	.5450	1.0342
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8925	.8975	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Prices on New York Stock Exchange

(2:55 P. M. Quotations)

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 15	Last June 14
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	3000	11	10¼	10½	10¾
20½	8	..	Adams Millis	600	19¼	18	18	19
11⅞	5½	..	Addressograph	4000	11	10½	10½	11⅛
2¼	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	1500	3⅜	7⅛	7⅛	8¼
11¼	7½	1.20	Affiliated Prod	1200	9¾	9	9	9¾
85	80	3	Air Reduction	3500	83½	79	79	79½
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
34¼	11¼	.80	Alaska-Juneau	20000	21	19	19	21¼
9	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	34000	4⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
11⅜	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	600	8½	8¼	8¼	9½
10½	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	8½	8½	8½	9¾
11	1¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	9	9	9	9¼
123⅜	70¾	6	Allied Chem	14000	118	112¾	113½	118
21½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	9000	19⅛	18	18	18¾
16⅛	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	17⅞	15⅝	17⅛	15¼
8⅝	⅝	..	Amal Leather	1800	6¾	6	6	7
35½	8	..	Amal Leather pf	100	30	30	30	30½
39⅜	18½	2	Amerada	1500	39	36¾	36¾	37⅜
20¾	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	19	18½	18½	19
25⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	2500	28½	21⅜	22	25
6⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
32¼	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	31	31	31	31
95⅞	40½	4	Am Can	24000	91¼	86¼	88½	90⅝
35¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	4000	23⅝	23¼	23¼	24¼
43⅝	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	38½	38	38	40
48⅛	34	3†	Am Chicle	600	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	46½
35⅝	3	..	Am Com Alcohol	7000	32½	31⅜	31½	32⅜
2¾	2⅜	..	Am Com Al rts	18000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5¾	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	5½	5	5	4⅝
12⅜	3⅞	..	Am European	200	10¾	10¾	10⅜	11
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	80000	17½	14½	14½	17¼
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1500	38¼	36¼	36¼	38½
35⅝	8	..	Am & For Pow 6	1400	29¾	27¼	27¼	29
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	24	23	23	23¾
12½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	100	10¾	10¾	10⅝	11
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1500	13	12½	13½	13½
49	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	44⅜	43¼	45½	44½
13¼	3¾	..	Am Ice	2400	10¾	10	10	10⅞
13⅞	4¼	..	Am International	11400	12⅜	10⅞	10⅞	12⅝
1⅝	1¼	..	Am La France	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
7	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	100	5½	5½	5½	6
23⅞	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	4500	23	21½	21½	23½
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	4½
32	3¼	..	Am Metal	3000	18¼	16	16	19
30	17	1½	Am News	100	25½	25¼	25¼	25½
14½	4	..	Am Power & Lt	30000	14½	11	12	14⅛
40¾	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	800	36½	34¼	35⅝	36
34⅝	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1500	31½	30¼	30¼	31
15½	12¼	..	Am Radiator	39000	14⅝	13⅛	13½	14⅜
34½	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	700	33⅜	33⅛	33½	33⅞
1¾	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	1000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
21	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	19½	19½	19½	18½
37½	33½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	14000	34¼	30	30	34⅝
84½	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	80	80	80	83½
61¾	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	60½	60½	60½	58½
21¼	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	4500	19	17⅞	18	18½
20½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	14000	18¾	16½	16½	18¾
71½	37¾	2	*Am Steel F pf	50	71½	71½	71½	..
47⅞	30	2½†	*Am Stores	500	47¼	47	47	47½
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	2900	63¾	61½	61½	63½
132	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	33500	128¾	121	121	127⅜
33½	19	..	Am Type R pf	100	27½	27	27	27
41	27¾	1	Am Wat W & E	14000	38	36	36	38
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	8000	33½	30	30	32⅝
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	..
13⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	7800	12⅞	11¾	11¾	12¾
9⅜	23⅝	..	Am. Woolen pf	3900	50¼	48¼	48½	50⅜
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap ct	400	2¾	2	2¼	2
9¼	3¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	500	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
9⅞	2¼	..	Ab Zinc Lead&S	2900	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	8
18⅝	5	..	Anaconda Cop	48500	16½	15⅛	15½	16⅞
15½	4⅜	..	Anaconda Wire	200	14	14	14	14⅝
24⅝	6	.60	Anchor Cap	1300	20⅞	20	20	20½
27¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	4000	27¼	27	27	27¾
82	78	7	Armour Del pf	300	78	77	77	78
7¾	1½	(..	Armour Ill A	15300	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	14200	3	3⅞	3⅞	3
68⅝	42	..	Armour Ill pf	5000	58	55½	44½	57½
5⅝	1½	..	Arnold Constable	500	4	4¼	4¼	4½
7¾	3½	..	Art Metal Const	7	7	6¾	6¾	7
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	500	3¾	3½	3½	3⅞
14½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1500	12⅝	12	12	12⅝
71¼	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	13100	67¼	63¼	63¼	68
79¾	50	5	Atchison pf	100	68	66	68	68½
48½	16	..	Atl Coast Line	2500	44¾	43½	43½	45⅛
28⅝	12⅝	1	Atl.Refining	19000	27	25	25	26½
32⅞	9	..	Auburn Auto	1800	28¾	26¾	26¾	29½
76⅝	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	75	75	75	..
8½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	800	6⅝	6¼	6¾	6¾
73¾	31½	4‖	Auburn Auto	14000	67½	60	60¾	67½
4	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	500	3⅜	3	3	3¼
25	13	1	Austin Nichols A	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
15⅝	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	39000	12⅞	12	12	12⅝

—B—

12½	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	17400	11	10	10	10¾
41½	9½	..	Baldwin Locp pf	100	35½	35	35	36½
23	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	11600	20	20	20	21⅝
29¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	27	26½	27	27
35½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	33	33	33	34
96	68¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	94	94	94	96
16½	5⅛	..	Barker Bros	20	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15½
9⅜	3	..	Barnsdall A	7200	9	8¼	8¼	8¾
22⅞	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1200	24⅜	21¾	22	21⅞
65½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	64	62	62	..
8½	3½	..	Belding Hem	2600	7½	7	7	7½
18½	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	10500	17¼	15½	15½	17
25	9	..	Best & Co	400	23½	22¼	23	23
31⅞	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	10300	30¾	27½	27½	30
72	25⅛	..	Beth.Steel pf	1200	70½	69	69	70
20	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	13½	13½	13½	19½
16	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1400	15¼	14¼	14¼	14½
48¾	9½	1	*Bohn Alum & Br	6500	46	43½	43½	44⅞
74	52	5†	Bohn Ami A	200	66	66	66	69
36⅞	18	1.60	Borden	9400	35¾	33½	33½	35¾
100	5½	..	Borg Warner	7800	18⅝	17	17½	18½
3	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	1400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
13¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	11200	12¼	11½	11½	12⅜
15⅞	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	15½	15½	15½	..
40	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	9200	40	37⅜	37⅝	38½
9¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Man T	9200	40	37⅜	37⅝	38½
9¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	1200	9	8¼	8¼	8¼
59	35¾	6	*Brooklyn J pf	200	59	59	59	..
51⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	51	51	51	..
9¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	2100	9¾	8½	8⅞	7¾
63	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	40	62¾	60	61	..
14⅞	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2200	14⅞	12	12¾	..
4⅝	¾	..	Budd Mfg	2700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
27½	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	23	23	23	..
5½	1	..	Budd Wheel	3500	4¾	4½	4½	5
10¾	3½	..	Bullard	1100	9½	8½	8½	8⅞
3¾	1	..	Bulova Watch	100	4	4	4	..
3¾	1	..	Burns Bros B	100	2½	2½	2½	..
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
19½	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	12200	18	16¾	16¾	18
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	4½
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	3	2¾	2¾	3⅛
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	900	7	5⅞	5⅞	6⅜
28⅜	8½	..	Byers	5100	26½	23½	23½	26¼

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25½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	500	24	22½	23½	24¾
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	3200	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1½
11⅝	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	9½	9	9	10¼
9⅝	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	3400	7⅞	7	7½	7⅞
23	7½	1	Canada Dry	2300	19⅜	17¾	18	19⅜
17⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	25700	16⅛	15½	15¾	16⅜
2⅜	⅛	1	Cannon Mills	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10½	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	10
90¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	40500	84½	77¼	77½	84⅝
83	41	4	Case Thresh pf	30	76½	76½	76½	77
23¼	8⅛	..	Caterpillar Trac	9300	18¼	16	16	19
33⅜	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	28200	32⅜	29⅝	29¾	32⅛
7⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	130	6¾	6	6¾	6¼
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	29¾	29	29	29
7½	2	..	Century Ribbon	500	8¾	6½	6½	6½
27⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	14800	25⅝	21¼	21¾	24⅞
6	2	..	Certain-Teed	2100	6	5½	5½	6
40	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3100	39	37	37	37⅝
41⅞	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	16400	40½	38⅝	38⅝	39¾
3⅜	⅛	..	Chi & E Il pf	100	2½	2½	2½	3
5½	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	800	4¾	4¼	4¼	5⅛
13⅛	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2400	11⅝	10¼	10¾	11½
6¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	2600	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	5⅜
9⅝	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	10500	9⅝	8½	8½	8⅞
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	3600	7⅞	6¾	6¾	7¼
16½	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	13¼	12½	12½	13¼
2¾	2	1⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	900	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
24¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	20	20	20	20½
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1100	5	4½	4½	5
11⅜	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	6¾	6	6	6½
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	1160	18⅜	17	17½	18½
24¾	5	1*	Chickasha Cot O	400	22	21½	21½	22¼
8⅞	2	..	Childs Company	200	7¼	7	7	7¼
19	6	..	Chile Copper	40	19	19	19	18½
27⅜	7¾	..	Chrysler	74500	27⅝	25¾	26	26⅜
22⅞	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	900	21	19¾	19¾	21
2	⅛	..	City Stores	3800	2	1⅝	1¾	1¾
4⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	90	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1¾	1½	..	City Stores v.t.c.	10	11	11	11	..
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	24	24	24	..
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2100	18⅞	17⅞	18	18¾
82	49	5	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	80½	80	80½	..
13¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2100	11¾	11	11	11¾
70½	63⅞	7	Collins & A pf	100	69	69	69	..
15⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2200	13⅝	11¾	11¾	13½
34¾	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	50	28¾	27¾	27½	27½
31	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	70	26¾	26¾	26¾	28¾
27	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	62500	25⅜	23	23	25½
20	6⅜	..	Columbia Plc vtc	1800	18½	17½	17¼	18½
63¼	23½	2	Columbian Carb	7200	58½	55½	55½	59¼
14½	4	..	Comm Credit	5700	14⅜	13¼	13¼	14
31⅛	16	3	Comm 1 Tr cv pf	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	92⅞
20½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	14000	19⅜	18½	18⅜	18⅞
6½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	125600	5¼	4¾	4¾	5⅜
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pm	700	54⅞	51	51	54⅝
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	10½	10⅞	10⅞	11
18½	7⅜	.80	Congoleum Nairn	13500	17⅜	16¾	16¾	17⅛
5⅜	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	200	4⅜	4	4	4¼
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	2500	13⅜	12	12	12⅝
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	2900	60¾	56	56	60½
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	500	93	92¾	92¾	92½
3½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	800	4¼	4	4	4¼
14⅛	5	..	Consol Oil	47700	14	12¾	12¾	13⅝
102½	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	102½	102½	102½	..
10⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	900	9	7¼	7¼	8⅜
2⅝	½	..	Consol Textile	700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
4¼	¼	..	Container B	3400	3½	3⅛	3¼	3¼
10	1⅛	..	Container A	1400	8¾	7¾	7¾	8½
17½	3	..	Cont Baking A	1900	15	14	15	14¾
2½	½	..	Cont Baking B	4000	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
32	7	..	Cont Baking pf	1500	60	59	60	70
62½	36	4	Cont Can	4500	57¾	55¼	55¼	56⅝
60	35½	2	Cont Can	4500	57¾	55¼	55¼	56⅝
10⅜	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	..
19½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	27½	27½	27½	28⅜
15	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	15900	14½	13¼	13¼	14¼
78⅜	45⅞	3	Corn Products	7800	74⅝	71¾	71¾	73⅝
145⅜	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	135	135	135	134
7⅛	3⅜	..	Coty	3400	6¾	6½	6½	7
37⅝	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	5700	36	34	34	36
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	300	11½	11½	11½	11¼
55⅝	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1600	52	49½	49¾	53
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	35½	35½	35½	..
6	1	..	CrownZellerbach	2700	5⅝	4⅝	4⅞	5
26¼	9	..	Crucible Steel	1100	24	21	21	24
55	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	30	48½	48½	48½	46½
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	10200	2½	2½	2⅝	3
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	3000	8¼	7½	7½	8¾
50	20	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	51	50	50	50
59½	30¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	3800	36	34½	34½	36¾
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	59	57	57	58½
3⅞	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	23800	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
6¾	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1700	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅝
17⅛	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	900	16⅜	15½	15½	15⅝

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6¾	1⅜	..	Davega St	100	5¼	5¼	5½	5½
16	6¼	..	Deere & Co pf	300	14½	14¼	14¼	14¾
80½	37⅜	6	Del & Hudson	7800	78½	72⅝	72⅝	77
37½	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	9400	34½	33	33	34½
13¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	400	11½	10¾	11½	11
88	48	4†	Detroit Edison	100	85	85	85	87
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	23½	23¼	23¼	24
34¾	13	1¶	Dome Mines	19400	21½	20	20	21⅝
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	8500	17½	14⅝	14⅝	17
18	6⅜	..	Dresser A	100	16½	16½	16½	..
10¾	3½	..	Dresser B	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅜

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 15	Last June 14
1⅞	⅛	..	Duluth So Shore	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2½	⅝	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
83½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	69400	77⅞	71¼	71¼	76½
112	97⅛	6	du Pont deb	300	112	111	112	110¾

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7⅞	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	700	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6½

Financial: News and Comment

Employment Gain Best in 10 Years, Says Miss Perkins

Purchasing Power Still Inadequate, However, the Secretary Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 15—Employment and pay roll gains "far in excess of the normal trend at this season of the year," were reported today by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, as Brig.-Gen. Hugh Johnson, administrator of the public recovery program, estimated that 3,000,000 men could be given jobs by industry this summer in addition to the 1,000,000 needed for the public works program.

Employment increased 4.8 per cent and pay rolls 11.5 per cent in manufacturing industries between April and May, Miss Perkins announced. These are the largest percentage gains recorded in the indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in any month since January, 1923, it was pointed out.

Further Recovery Needed

Miss Perkins was quick to point out that the increase should not be interpreted as meaning that the course out of the industrial crisis is clear. "A portion of the advance in May," she said, "should be regarded as recovery from the precipitate decline in employment pay rolls following the bank holiday in early March. Purchasing power," she added, "is still considerably below that needed to take care of cumulative increase in production. The total paid in wages by manufacturing industries in May, 1933, was still only 40 per cent of the average wages paid during 1926."

The general increase was shared, with few exceptions, by the leading groups of manufacturing industries and has spread to the leading equipment industries of the country, Miss Perkins said.

"It is to be hoped," she added, "that the measures now under consideration for industrial recovery by the Administration cover... the establishment of minimum wages and of maximum hours per week by agreement between labor, employers and government representatives and the public works program will not only contribute to maintain the present expansion of business but, more important, will add to the purchasing power of manufacturing labor by facilitating the absorption of the large number of individual workers now unemployed."

Some Pronounced Gains

The most pronounced gain was in the plumbers' supplies industry, which reported a 52.6 per cent increase in pay rolls. Four industries, including the woolen and worsted goods industry, reported gains ranging from 30 to 40 per cent, while 12 industries including iron and steel, automobiles and leather, reported increases in pay rolls ranging from 20 to 30 per cent.

General Johnson's vision of 4,000,000 men back in jobs by Oct. 1 was described by him at a final meeting of Governors and relief administrators who met here yesterday with Mr. Harry Hopkins, federal administrator, and were addressed by President Roosevelt.

The President explained the necessity for effective coördination of relief and public works in all communities. "It is the primary purpose of my Administration to coöperate with the states and with industry to secure work opportunities for as many of the unemployed as possible, by which they will find employment through normal channels," he declared.

While the public works program will be carried out with speed "there is no intention of using the public works funds simply to build a lot of useless projects disguised as relief,'" the President told the administrators.

Mr. Roosevelt said he intended to use the public works program as a means of redistributing population from congested centers to more wholesome surroundings where people can have a chance to lead a normal life.

"of, by and for the people"

Curiously enough, those immortal words of Lincoln's, *"of the people, by the people and for the people"*, which so stirred this country back in '63, might then, as today, have been used to describe the functions and management of Central Savings Bank.

For we were 4 years old when the Gettysburg Address was made. This bank was founded by public-spirited Americans and has always been operated for public benefit, not for private gain.

All of our "dividends" are paid out in interest to our depositors.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

United States Has Been Paid Around Fourth of War Debts

War Borrowing Amounted to Over Ten Billion Dollars—Settlements Provided for Repayment of Double That Amount at End of Sixty-Two Years

By H. B. ELLISTON

Discussion of the ten billion of "war" dollars borrowed from the United States during and immediately after the war has disturbed transatlantic diplomacy for 12 years.

All-round cancellation of debts and reparations was proposed at the peace conference. President Wilson spurned the suggestion. To him, as to all succeeding Presidents, war debts were obligations distinct and apart from reparations. They were debts which should be paid like every other debt. So, to every move for whittling down, the American Government responded with a call to the ex-allies to send a debt mission to Washington to settle the account. Congress early in 1922 offered a pointed reminder that the United States was still waiting by appointing a World War Foreign Debt Commission to meet and negotiate with the delegations when they arrived.

Total Indebtedness

The necessity for negotiation lay in the nature of the evidences of indebtedness held by the United States Government. These were all demand notes. That means they were collectible on request. Since the war, nations obviously could not meet any such request at once, the demand obligations had to be regularized, or funded, into agreements equipped with a schedule of payments over a period of years. Interest rates also called for regularization. Such was the press of war-making that, after stating an interest corresponding with that borne by the Liberty Loans, or an average of 4¼ per cent, the United States, in agreement with the debtors, had simply debited a formal 5 per cent on later obligations. An understanding seemed to have been reached that after the war the situation would be properly adjusted.

Between April 6, 1917, and November 30, 1918, or the war period, net borrowings amounted to $7,909,000,000. Borrowing also continued for a short time after the armistice. Net post-war borrowings amounted to $2,387,000,000. Thus the total aggregated $10,296,000,000, 77 per cent of which was contracted during the war and 23 per cent after the war.

The American call to repay fell on debtors' ears attuned only to the immediate and staggering need of returning to "normalcy." Eventually, however, it was heeded. One by one the debtors came to Washington and funded their huge outstanding bills. Finland appeared first. Great Britain followed very quickly, the agreement being signed June 19, 1923. Italy funded on Nov. 14, 1925, France on April 29, 1926, and Yugoslavia brought up the procession, on May 3, 1926.

The agreements took much the same form. *Repayment of principal was provided for in every case.* Schedules allowed of remittances over 62 years in half-yearly installments. Interest was also re-levied. In this connection the United States took into consideration "capacity to pay." Hence a great diversity appears in the interest schedules. An average rate of 3.3 per cent was fixed for Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Roumania. Belgium paid 1.8 per cent; France, 1.6 per cent; Yugoslavia, 1 per cent; and Italy only 0.4 per cent.

Altogether the totals, principal and interest, for the fifteen debtors payable at the end of 62 years were:

Principal	$11,578,000,000
Interest	10,680,000,000
Total	$22,258,000,000

The principal, it will be noticed, is somewhat higher than the net debt contracted, which was $10,296,000,000. The difference was caused by the addition of accrued interest up till the time of settlement.

Payments on Account

According to a compilation by the Brookings Institution, $2,606,000,000 had been paid up till July 1, 1931, when the Hoover moratorium came into effect. Of this no less than $1,912,000,000 was Britain's contribution, or nearly 73 per cent. Britain's share of the original debt was 47 per cent.

The sum as given by the Brookings Institution includes sundry payments made prior to the settlements. But it is close enough to the facts to show the relation between receipts and debts. *The United States has so far been paid around 25 per cent of what it is entitled to.* Such a contrast is between receipts and the amount that all the payments reaching on to 1988 are worth to the United States today.

The Hoover moratorium ended on June 30, 1932, but the first installment was not payable till Dec. 15, 1933. About $125,000,000 was due. Of the $98,000,000 which was paid out of this total, Great Britain contributed $95,000,000. Other debtors defaulted, or, as they put it, deferred their remittances, pending revision. Thus the aggregate receipts up till today on account of war debts have amounted to $2,606,000,000 plus $98,000,000, or $2,704,000,000.

June Installments

The installments due today, toward which Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Finland so far are the only countries to have indicated their willingness to pay, and then only to the extent of about $11,000,000, are as follows:

Country	Principal	Interest	Total
Belgium	$4,200,000	$2,125,000	$6,325,000
Czechoslovakia	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000
Estonia	.....	284,322	284,322
Finland	.....	148,592	148,592
France	21,477,135	19,261,433	40,738,568
Great Britain	.....	75,950,000	75,950,000
Hungary	.....	28,260	28,260
Italy	12,300,000	1,245,438	13,545,438
Latvia	.....	118,961	118,961
Lithuania	39,705	92,386	132,091
Poland	.....	3,559,062	3,559,062
Roumania	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000
Yugoslavia	275,000	.....	275,000
All countries	$40,791,840	$102,813,454	$143,605,294

A Window in Wall Street

Processing Tax

DECISION of the President and the Secretary of Agriculture to impose a processing tax of 4 cents on cotton and 28 to 30 cents on wheat is bearish for both these commodities. Cotton and flour mills will have to pay the tax and either pass it on to the consumers or pay a correspondingly lower price to the producer. Since European textile mill users of American cotton will not have to pay such a tax, an upward adjustment of the tariff is logical, and the decision again brings to the fore the conflict between tariff reduction gestures at London and domestic price-raising programs. Proceeds of the cotton tax will probably be used to recoup farmers for destroying part of their growing crop by plowing under. This is probably the first important use, outside the field of banking, which the Administration is making of the large powers recently granted to it by Congress.

* * *

Glass-Steagall Bill

The expected passage of the Glass-Steagall bill into law is producing, as anticipated, serious consideration on the part of large New York banks as to the advisability of getting out of the Federal Reserve System and thus avoiding the risk of having, at some future date, to foot the costs of failures among weaker banks. The clause forbidding the payment of interest on demand deposits is also being seriously considered, as the system of inter-bank depositing, with interior banks carrying large balances at New York, has been based since before the Civil War largely on the interest payments paid in New York. Some withdrawal of these deposits might result, which would be deflationary. Another deflationary aspect is the fact that rigid requirements will have to be passed for admission to the deposit guarantee fund, and many banks may restrict their lending policies for the balance of this year in order to qualify.

* * *

Steel Operations

Excellent news comes from the steel industry in spite of the virtual tripling of the rate of production since the March low. The Iron Age reports a blowing in of six more furnaces and predicts still further expansion in steel output. American Metal Market heads its mid-week steel trade review with the title "Busy 30 Days Ahead of the Steel Industry." Both trade reviews report a feeling of uncertainty both among steel producers and steel consumers as to possible future costs. The steel industry is uncertain about upward adjustments of wages and is unwilling to quote prices except on a few products beyond June 30. Steel buyers, however, want prices quoted considerably ahead and while most of the steel being ordered is going into immediate consumption, a part of it is speculative protection against price advances. Both steel producers and consumers are restocking inventories.

* * *

Railroad Wages

Notice to be served by the railroad managements of a demand for a new 12½ per cent wage cut, on top of the present 10 per cent reduction from 1929 basic rates, is probably more of a preliminary bargaining move than something which the managements really hope to get. The Hoover Administration publicly opposed wage cuts, and since the country went Democratic, the intention of adjusting wages upward, not downward, has been written into the important Industrial Control Bill, now in its last legislative stages. The power of the rail labor unions was shown in the provision of the recently passed Railroad Emergency Act that no economies shall be effected through the discharge of railroad men except under strict and expensive limitations. Mediation proceedings required by law for the consideration of the rail managements' proposal would take about five months or more.

* * *

A Red Herring

The Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has circularized its stockholders that the current demand for more publicity in the Allied's financial statement disguises a foreign campaign to obtain control of the corporation. A red herring! The Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain give far more information to its stockholders than does the Allied Chemical.

H. M. F.

Plan Taking Over Farm Mortgages In South Africa

Scheme Considered Means of Putting Farming on a Firmer Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPETOWN, S. Af.—A scheme for state acquisition of all rural mortgages amounting to about £120,000,000 is being considered here as a means of putting South African farming on its feet again. The author of this vast project is Dr. J. G. van der Horst, well-known South African economist, whose views carry considerable weight in official circles in the Union.

Dr. van der Horst estimates the interest on the farm bonds to be worth £7,200,000.

His plan is that the State should be empowered to take over the whole debt, if required, for which its stock at 3½ per cent would be issued during a period of five years. During the first year of the plan the farmer would pay the bondholder 3½ per cent and the Government would pay the bondholder 2½ per cent, bringing the rate up to 6 per cent.

Bond Payments

In the second year the Government would contribute 2 per cent, and 5½ per cent would be paid to the bondholder, and in the third, fourth and fifth years the Government contribution would be on a descending scale.

After the fifth year there would be no Government contribution, and the farmer would thenceforth pay the bondholder at the fixed rate of interest of 3½ per cent.

From the sixth year a scheme would come into force under which the farmer would contribute (in addition to 3½ per cent interest) 1 per cent toward redemption of capital, and the State 1 per cent for the same purpose.

Following these lines, says Dr. van der Horst, at the end of 48 years the whole transaction would be terminated.

The scheme has obtained considerable support from the farmers, but strong opposition to it is being voiced by urban taxpayers and trust companies.

Plan Would Raise Debt

The plan, it is argued, would probably involve the raising of a State loan of £120,000,000, and increasing the national debt from £142 per head to £206.

It is also pointed out that the majority of the farmers in South Africa have managed, even in the most difficult times, to pay the interest on their mortgages, and it is being questioned whether the remaining farmers are worthy of the proposed paternalism.

Serious gaps in the plan, it is urged, are that inadequate provision is made for the cost of administering the scheme, and none at all for the treatment of future loans It is also urged that cautious investors would suffer under the scheme, and chief among them the great life insurance offices as well as private individuals whose funds have been built up out of thrift and energy.

Firestone Tire Increases Wages Of Its Employees

AKRON, O., June 15—Harvey S. Firestone, chairman of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, announces his companies, including Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Akron and Los Angeles, Firestone Battery Company, Akron and Los Angeles; Firestone Steel Products Company, Akron; Firestone Footwear Company, Hudson, Mass.; Firestone Cotton Mills, New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., and more than 400 Firestone Service Stores, Inc., throughout the United States would increase wages and salaries of all employees 10 per cent effective today.

Chairman Firestone has just returned from a 7000-mile trip through the West and Northwest, where he visited 17 cities. He found in every part of the United States an unusual revival of business and a feeling of confidence and optimism, especially in agricultural districts.

He said his factories were operating at full capacity four six-hour shifts a day six days a week and that if we are to have a continuation of this prosperity, wages and salaries must be increased and buying power created, conforming with the national Industrial Recovery Act just passed.

Bank Clearings Rise For The Week Ended June 14

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Bank clearings at leading cities in the United States for the week ended June 14 totaled $4,434,681,000, an increase of 6.3 per cent over a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported today. At New York, clearings increased 11.3 per cent; the aggregate for other centers was 5 per cent lower.

However, a larger volume of clearings was reported at Omaha, Boston, Minneapolis, Richmond, Atlanta and Louisville in addition to New York. Although this week's total was $678,787,000 less than that for the month's first week, the decline in the second week of June, 1932, from the first week of that month amounted to $1,248,939,000.

Bank of France

PARIS, June 15—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France, in francs (000 omitted), compare as follows:

	June 9	June 2
Gold	81,105,000	81,081,000
Sight balances abroad	2,534,000	2,456,000
Neg bills bght abroad	1,172,000	1,248,000
Comm'l bills, France	2,785,000	2,668,000
Adv agst securities	2,708,000	2,737,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,559,000	6,581,000
Circulation	83,730,000	84,615,000
Tot cred cur accounts	20,047,000	19,064,000
Treasury	401,000	227,000
Sinking fund	1,947,000	1,920,000
Private	17,496,000	16,842,000
Tot sight liabilities	103,827,000	103,679,000
Ratio	78.12%	78.18%
Bank rate	3½%	3½%

Goodrich Announces 10 P. C. Wage Rise

By the Associated Press

Akron, Ohio, June 15

THE B. F. Goodrich Company today announced a 10 per cent increase in the wages and salaries of all employees. The action follows similar announcements by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company; Firestone Tire & Rubber Company; General Tire & Rubber Company, and Mohawk Rubber Company, and a 5 per cent increase last week by Seiberling Rubber Company.

The Goodrich order affects 17,000 persons employed in Akron and Los Angeles, cotton mills at Silvertown, Ga., and branches scattered throughout the country. It is effective today, as are the Goodyear, Firestone and General increases.

Commodity Prices At Wholesale Up Again Last Week

WASHINGTON, June 15—The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ended June 10 stands at 64.0 as compared with 63.8 for the week ended June 3, showing an increase of approximately 3-10 of 1 per cent. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for the weeks ending May 20, 27, and June 3 and 10, 1933.

	Week Ending			
	May 20	May 27	June 3	June 10
All commodities	63.0	63.3	63.8	64.0
Farm prod	50.9	52.4	53.2	52.5
Foods	59.9	60.3	61.0	61.0
Hides, leather	77.9	78.9	79.9	80.9
Textile prod	55.3	56.2	57.5	58.1
Fuel, lighting	61.2	61.0	61.1	60.8
Metals, metal prod	77.9	78.1	78.2	78.7
Building materials	71.1	71.5	71.8	72.9
Chemicals, etc	72.9	73.2	73.2	73.8
House goods	71.9	71.9	71.9	72.4
Miscell	58.9	58.8	59.2	59.5

New York Central Income for June May Be $1,000,000

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central Railroad, says that if present trends continue the road will have a net income of about $1,000,000 for June as contrasted with loss of $3,068,000 in June, 1932.

Net loss for May was $388,000, on the basis of figures submitted to the board of directors, compared with a deficit of $3,963,000 for the same month last year.

"We could legitimately have shown black figures for May," Mr. Williamson said, "but I wanted to be conservative."

As a result of economies New York Central will be able to turn about 80 per cent of increased gross revenues into net income, he continued.

The road continues to scrap old equipment and it is expected that the total of 10,000 freight cars and 600 locomotives discarded last year will be repeated in 1933 because Central "is not putting money into old equipment."

Bank of England Rate

LONDON June 15—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate, which remains at 2 per cent.

World Attention Is Now Accorded Dollar Position

Worth 80 Per Cent of Its Former Value, Lowest in 63 Years

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—With the eyes of the world on the London economic conference, wide attention is being accorded all discussions as to the ultimate position of the dollar.

No longer moored to gold, the dollar has been having a turbulent trip on uncharted foreign exchange seas. At present it is worth around 80 per cent of its former value as measured in terms of the gold standard currencies. This is the lowest level in more than 63 years.

By its very nature the monetary unit of every country is affected by a tangled web of political and economic forces, national and international. Many times exchange operations appear more like black magic than logical processes. The forces of control necessarily remain obscure.

However complex the subject, the fact remains that the value of a currency—whether dollars, pounds or francs—is measured in terms of the purchasing power of its gold equivalent. A de facto stabilization of the dollar and pound would aid materially in restoring normal trade relations, in the opinion of certain banking quarters here. This means an agreement between England and the United States as to the level at which their respective currencies are to be stabilized, presumably through international coöperation with France which is still on the gold standard.

On the other hand many international trade experts feel that permanent stabilization can only be accomplished in the light of proved events over an extensive period. Meantime, it is asserted, the United States could utilize an equalization fund to prevent violent fluctuations of the dollar until a proper relationship was worked out with other currencies.

England has utilized this technique ever since the country left gold. Through its equalization fund—involving the purchase and sale of foreign currencies at strategic times—Great Britain has exercised a large degree of control over the pound.

Adovcates of this policy contend that, with coördinated action, a return to gold on a proper basis would be in order for all hands around.

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—The United States dollar scored a net gain of 3⅛ cents in the quotation for the pound today under good buying as a result of the adjustment of the war debt question and anticipation of an early announcement of temporary stabilization of currencies.

Early in the day sellers depreciated the rate of $4.11¼, compared with the overnight bank close of $4.08⅜ but renewed demand for the dollar brought the rate back steadily to a close of $4.05¼.

The market awaited with interest the outcome of the currency talks in the World Economic Conference and the level at which the dollar and the pound are to be held temporarily.

The $4.05 quotation was widely rumored as the point on which it was agreed to start stabilization.

The pound had been substantially higher earlier in the day.

The steps to be taken to accomplish de facto stabilization have been the subject of much speculation, both in banking quarters and the world economic conference, but it was understood that experts are working out a formula which will include virtual cessation of foreign exchange speculation.

Stabilization, it was said in informed quarters, will be designed wholly to smooth out fluctuations, rather than fix positive ratios. This evidently would permit a gradual change over a period of time as required by economic conditions.

Neither the Americans nor the British are willing to return to the gold standard until wholesale prices generally are restored to better levels.

The belief prevailed in stock exchange quarters that the Bank of England was preparing a letter advising business and financial quarters not to close important financial transactions without first making arrangements to get exchange so as to prevent any such tieup as recently happened when American owners of the Boots Drug chain in England endeavored to sell out to a British group.

It was thought this advisory letter was a preliminary to stabilization.

PARIS, June 15 (AP)—The United States dollar improved one-half of one centime in value on the Bourse today. The close was 21.11½ francs. Short covering, attributed by brokers to uncertainty regarding London's efforts to peg the dollar and the pound, was said to be the influence which kept the dollar buoyant.

Bank of England

LONDON June 15—Weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England compares as follows (000 omitted):

	June 15	June 8
Circulation	£375,021	£378,462
Public deposits	11,611	8,925
Private deposits	143,477	140,642
Bankers' accounts	104,802	102,409
Private accounts	38,675	38,233
Govt securities	75,408	76,288
Other securities	24,322	21,831
Disc and advances	12,961	11,073
Securities	11,361	10,758
Reserves	73,226	69,274
Prop res to liab	47.2%	46.3%
Bullion	188,246	187,737
Bank rate	2%	2%

Prospective Investor Warned Against Tips

TIPSTERS and switchers continue their sorties against bewildered investors, according to a bulletin just issued by the National Better Business Bureau, Inc.

Unscrupulous stock salesmen are taking advantage of many uninformed investors, it is alleged, and it is the hope of the bureau that security owners of reputable stocks will practice hesitancy, and reflect upon and investigate representations by unknown salesmen.

Copies of a bulletin describing tipsters, switchers and oil royalties may be had by applying to the National Better Business Bureau, Inc., Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.

Retail Trade Is Showing Upward Trend Once More

Sales of Nine Chains Off Only Slightly From Last Year

Reports both from chain and department stores indicate that retail sales continue to show sharp improvement, a matter of great importance since the increase in industrial production will be of little avail unless goods flow easily into ultimate consumers' hands.

In April the first signs of a real pick-up appeared, but some of the gain was due to the fact that Easter fell in that month this year and in March of 1932. Sales of nine chain and mail-order merchandisers were then off only 7.4 per cent from last year, or the smallest decline in several months. In May, however, the same companies made an even better showing, with a decline of only 5.05 per cent.

The nine merchandisers in question reported for May, or for weekly periods closely corresponding, total sales of $104,126,000, a decline of $5,551,000, or 5.05 per cent from last year, and for the first five months, sales of $432,979,000, a decline of $54,355,000 or 11.2 per cent from $487,334,000 a year ago.

There was one factor which threw exact comparison between May, this year, and last somewhat out of line—there were 27 business days this May compared with 26 a year ago. Nevertheless, store executives report there was better retail buying this year all over the country, especially in the South.

As well as the chains, the department stores have done a better business. In May, eight New York department stores exceeded their 1932 figures, the best monthly showing in two years.

The following table gives sales in May and the first five months (or periods closely corresponding) this year and last of nine leading chain store and mail order merchandisers, together with the percentage changes from last year (000 omitted):

	May, 1933	May, 1932	Change
Sears Roebuck*	$21,051	$23,333	— 9.8%
Woolworth	19,801	20,529	— 3.5
Safeway Stores†	17,203	18,199	— 5.4
Kroger Grocery†	15,943	18,279	—12.8
Mont-Ward	15,103	14,172	+ 6.5
Grant Co	6,553	6,085	+ 7.6
National Tea†	4,843	5,182	— 6.5
Bohack Co	2,287	2,526	—10.2
Neisner Bros	1,362	1,372	— .6
	104,126	109,677	— 5.05

*Four weeks ended May 21. †Four weeks ended May 20.

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The Young Folks' Page

Cinderella Cottage

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

Chapter I

WETOMACHICK Troop was mystified. Not even the two 16-year-old patrol leaders, Barbara and Sue, could offer a satisfactory explanation of the message telephoned to them before school that Thursday noon by their captain, Holly—known in more formal circles as Miss Hollister.

"Didn't she give you the least bit of a clue as to what sort of a treasure hunt it is to be?" demanded Barbara's little cousin Midget, as the Scouts of Prospector Patrol hurried toward the rickety vacant store room where troop meetings were held.

"Not the least bit of a clue," Barbara declared. "Excepting that it would be a different sort of a treasure hunt from any we've ever had, and that we'd better wear our hiking clothes."

"Well, that must mean that it's going to be a pretty extensive hunt," drawled roly-poly Kewpie. "And I certainly wouldn't mind if the treasure should happen to be marshmallows or chocolate bars. I'm famished now, and by the time we've hiked all over the map trying to find hidden treasure, I probably shan't be interested in anything much but food."

"That wouldn't be different, though," Wynn laughed. "We've found marshmallows and oranges buried at the end of several treasure trails."

"If it were going to be an ordinary treasure hunt," Barbara put in, "we'd have planned it in Court of Honor and Sue and I would have helped lay the trail. Holly is keeping this a secret, even from us."

"That's so," Kewpie agreed. "And any surprise Holly plans is sure to be something jolly."

"I've never been on a treasure hunt of any kind so it will seem exciting enough to me no matter what we find at the end," observed 12-year-old Midget who had only recently moved to Mountview and embarked upon her career as a tenderfoot Scout. "But a mystery hunt makes it even more exciting. I'm getting curiouser every moment."

"There are the Pioneers waiting for us!" Barbara exclaimed as she caught sight of a cluster of Scouts assembled in front of the store building. "They must have raced the whole way here."

A moment later there was a medley of greetings and the Scouts of Wetomachick Troop surged into their meeting place and awaited the divulgence of their captain's plans with heroically restrained curiosity and impatience.

A Sealed Envelope

They had not long to wait, however. Immediately after the opening ceremony, Holly handed to each of the patrol leaders a sealed envelope.

"In these envelopes are directions for finding the first station on the trail," she told them. "Each patrol has a slightly different route, but both trails lead to the same spot. Your patrol colors have been used in the trail signs wherever possible—gold for the Prospectors and green for the Pioneers. If you follow correctly all the directions and clues, you will discover something at the trail's end that I'm hoping may prove to be a real treasure for you."

"Do we have to dig for it?" Midget wanted to know.

"In one sense of the word you do, and in another sense you don't," was Holly's enigmatical answer "And that's all I shall tell you about the treasure now. As soon as you have read your directions, I'll blow the whistle and leave you to find your way alone with the aid of your compasses. So let's be speedy, for the sooner we start the sooner we shall arrive."

Wetomachick Troop needed no urging to hasten it on its treasure-seeking way. Prospects and Pioneers swarmed excitedly about their patrol leaders.

"Hurry up, Barb, and open the envelope," clamored the Prospectors.

Barbara slit open the envelope and flicked out a card bearing the silhouette of a diligently digging prospector. To her attentive patrol mates she read the directions. "From meeting place go due east until you reach the 50-foot Ponderosa pine at the beginning of Deerpath Trail. Twenty paces N. N. E. from this tree you will find the first trail sign. Remove signs as you go. Follow trail until you have discovered six signs. Seventy paces E. S. E. from the sixth trail sign you will receive further directions from a strange mouth."

"A strange mouth—now what in the world?" puzzled Kewpie.

"Oh, what fun!" Midget's freckled pixie face and fly-away red hair seemed electrified with excitement. "There's the starting signal. Let's go!"

At the sound of the whistle, 11 exhilarated Wetomachicks hurtled out of the meeting room and were off on their hunt. At the nearest corner, the Pioneers turned to the left while the Prospectors forged straight ahead to Deerpath Trail.

"There's the 50-foot Ponderosa pine already!" was Wynn's jubilant exclamation. "It hasn't taken us any time at all to sight it. I'll race you there."

With a unanimous spurt of speed they sprinted toward the tall tree. Arriving pellmell at its base they breathlessly consulted the card of directions.

"The first trail sign is 20 paces N. N. E. from this tree," said Barbara, pulling from her pocket the patrol compass. "We must do it accurately or we'll waste time."

Sighting carefully with the compass, they advanced 20 paces. Midget was much smaller than her fellow Prospectors, but her steps were so extravagant that 20 paces carried her considerably farther—and she missed the small gold arrow chalked on a stone wall.

"Oh, here is our first trail sign," Wynn reported her discovery. "Now we have only five more to locate between here and the first station."

"The arrow points east," observed Lynn, her twin. "I wonder how far apart the signs are."

Five alert Prospectors plunged purposefully ahead, but to Midget's delight she was the one to spy the second trail sign—a bit of gold ribbon tied to the branch of a scrub oak.

"The directions say we must remove the trail signs, so that's yours if you want it," Barbara told her.

Midget tucked the shining ribbon safely away in a pocket for a memento of her first treasure hunt. Further search resulted in the discovery of a rock sign mutely directing them to turn to the left, another gold arrow, a pointing hand and a gilded cone.

"This makes the sixth sign," was Kewpie's superfluous announcement. "How many paces do we go from here?"

"Seventy paces E. S. E.," said Barbara, scanning the card. "That will land us in the park or I'm no judge of distances."

The seventy paces carried them through an opening in the lilac hedge that surrounded the tiny town park. And there, when they had passed through the hole in the hedge, they found themselves looking directly into the mouth of the town cannon.

A Strange Mouth

"How clever of Holly!" exclaimed Lynn. "A cannon mouth is a strange mouth, all right, but I never thought of it when we read the directions."

"And here's the envelope of further directions," cried Barbara, reaching for the white square that was barely visible in the dark orifice of the cannon.

"Open it quick, Barbie! Open it quick" urged Midget, bouncing up and down as though temporarily rubberized.

The second card directed them by a devious route to Fountain Creek along which they discovered further trail signs which led them eventually to the third and last station. There they found instructions inside a bottle wedged between two sandstone rocks. Following compass directions and trails signs they finally arrived at an abandoned piece of property on the outskirts of town, and before the grilled gate they paused.

"It must be all right for us to go in," concluded Barbara, "because the card says that 10 paces S. S. E. from the gate we will find a deserted home containing the key to the treasure. And we can't go south southeast without opening the gate and going in."

"But there isn't any deserted home south southeast from here!" stated Kewpie.

"Well, we'll just have to pace it off and find out if it leads to anything," was Barbara's decision.

Ten paces S. S. E. brought them to an old cottonwood tree. And that, so far as they immediately perceived, was all. For a moment they stared blankly about them. Then Midget's eyes grew circular with surprise.

"Oh, I see it!" she squealed. "I see the deserted home. It's that little bird house up in the crotch of this tree. Give me a boost and I'll scram up and see if anything's inside."

After a precipitous hoisting she thrust her fingers into the wee house and triumphantly brought forth a small oblong box.

"You discovered it, Midge, so you're entitled to open it," the others told her.

With bated breath Midget lifted the lid.

"Why, it really is a key!" she exclaimed. "Do you s'pose it's the key to a treasure chest."

"There ought to be directions with it," said Barbara.

"Oh, there is a slip of paper in the bottom of the box." Midget unfolded it with eager fingers, then stared in dismay. "But I can't read it. You'll have to do it this time, Barbie, but you may be sure I'll learn to decipher Morse code before I go on another treasure hunt."

For Barbara it was a simple matter to translate the code message.

"Seek until you find the keyhole that fits this key," she read.

[To be continued next Thursday.]

Photographing a Hole

IF YOU had dug a narrow hole down several thousand feet into the earth and wished to find out accurately just how straight you had dug it, how would you go about the job? Something of a poser, is it not? But the men who sink the deep oil wells have a way of finding out just how straight a job they have done. And, strange though it may seem, they do it by taking pictures along each section of the deep hole.

It may puzzle you to know how a photograph can be taken showing how straight a certain section is that is more than 3000 feet down in a hole only 15 inches in diameter.

Here is how it is done: A long tubelike instrument, almost the diameter of the well and containing a plumb bob and an automatic photographic camera, is lowered to the bottom of the well. Then this is gradually drawn to the top, automatic photographs being taken at every 100 feet or so, according to what the length of one joint of the drill stem happens to be.

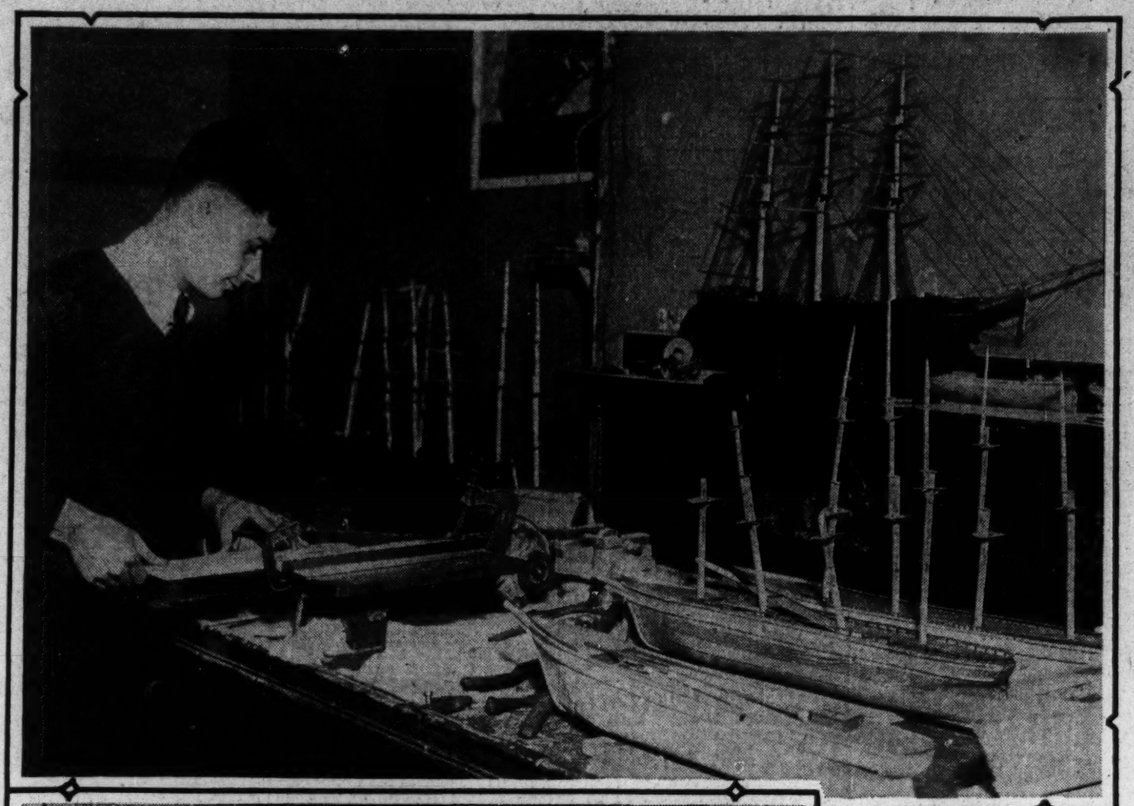
Before each photograph is taken, the instrument must remain stationary for 20 minutes to allow the plumb bob to cease swaying. When the resultant films are developed, the position of the plumb bob in each will show exactly how straight up and down, or nearly plumb, each section of the well is.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above—One of the East Boston "Clipper" Builders Starting on a New Model. A Completed Vessel Is Shown on the Mantelpiece.
Below—Two Members of the Club Hard at Work.

A Miniature Shipyard at Goodwill House

Boat-Building Project for the Boys of East Boston

SLEEK, rakish clipper ships, counterparts of those picturesque vessels whose speed was the pride of the United States in the mid-nineteenth century, are poised on the "stocks" at East Boston, preparing to "set sail" and regain for that section its lost "clipper" building laurels.

In other words, 30 youthful "Donald McKays" and "Samuel Halls," imbued with the history of East Boston's shipping past, are busy with jackknife, saw, wood chisel and other crude tools turning out scale models of famous clippers which were started on their adventurous career by East Boston's most famous builder, Donald McKay.

Not more than a half-mile from the yard where McKay turned out his Great Republic and his Lightning, these boys, ranging from 15 to 19 years of age, have transformed the basement of the Goodwill House into a miniature shipyard. Here almost every day after school they spend an hour or two fashioning the various parts of their masterpieces.

The program is conducted by Mr. William Bell, a boat builder, with the assistance of Mr. Frank Stibolt, another boat builder, and Mr. John O'Connor, boys' work director of the House. The group was started about two years ago by Mr. Bell, who interested the boys in model boats as a means to bring to the fore East Boston's important contribution in the commercial history of the United States.

The original 17 members started hunting for histories of various famous vessels, and although these were hard to find, the boys obtained enough information to form a fairly complete picture of the barkentine type Great Lakes ore carriers, Australian wool carriers, Cape Horners and other clippers, the types which the boys first built.

From old log books and other sources, they discovered the kind of cargo carried, the career of the captains and the outstanding passages and voyages of the ships. To this Mr. Bell, Mr. Stibolt and Mr. O'Connor added other tales of the sea, its romance and adventures.

Although completion of the boats necessitated spending about 10 hours a week for nine months in the "shipyard," every boy "stuck" to the end and then called for more.

Marine Books Eagerly Sought

Now they have started on their second masterpieces, with their ranks swelled to 30 members. This time they are building models of the Great Republic and the Lightning. These are built on an inch to 12 feet scale, from blueprints furnished by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These are copies of McKay's original plans.

Once more books were searched for information, but library books available are few, because of their high cost. To remedy this situation the Goodwill House, under its director, Mr. Stockwell Simms, is endeavoring to obtain a collection of marine books, old or new, for the boys.

Because they own only a few special tools, the builders have improvised tools to carry on their work. After the hull is finished the boat is often fashioned by jackknife.

No money is wasted on wood for the models, either. Following the advice of Mr. Bell, rather than buy wood, the boys make it a point to be on hand when cargo ships throw away the dunnage which is used as partitions in the holds to keep the loads from shifting.

Thus the wood from which the boys build their models comes from ships, and the house in which they build their boats is situated in a locality formerly inhabited by sea captains. It is thought that even the very house used to be the residence of a sea captain. Therefore, the atmosphere of the sea, which almost laps the house's back doorstep, is close to these young shipwrights.

Catboats for Summer Cruising

And not all their efforts are bent on models, for early this summer they are planning to build a fleet of six catboats in which to cruise around the harbor, as real seamen should.

To construct this fleet, each of which will be of the 12-foot variety, with a six-foot beam, the club will be divided into crews of five. Mr. Bell feels that real sailing should constitute the summer section of the year-round program, so that the boys' projects may be varied and thus made more attractive. The catboats can be built in four weeks. One has already been completed as a model for the others.

To buy lumber, paint and other essentials, the boys are making picturesque wooden plaques of sailboats, which they will sell. Already they have interested a dealer and hope to obtain enough money to build the crafts soon.

This undertaking is like others the boys have sponsored to carry on the club's program. Various entertainments have been staged, for which the members have made miniature coaches and galleons as prizes. In this way every cent of expense has been defrayed by the boys.

Junior Club Work

Although the senior group is doing the most outstanding work, there is another "club" of about 100 youngsters from 8 to 14 years of age engaged in building more simple sailing models. Fair-wind boats, easy to make, yet attractive, are being constructed by the youngsters from 8 to 10 years, while "knock-abouts," are being built by others from 10 to 14.

As with the older boys, the instructors spend much time with the youngsters telling them thrilling tales of the sea. When the younger boys become more experienced and more skilled, and acquire the necessary confidence and patience, they will be put on more difficult models, such as Great Lakes ore barkentines and the McKay clippers. E. M. M.

The Mail Bag

Rochdale, England.

Dear Editor and Mailbaggers:

We are a trio of English boys who are keenly interested in the articles and stories which appear from time to time, on the Young Folks pages in the Monitor, and especially in the Mail Bag. Our ages are 12, 13, and 14 years, and we wish to have correspondents from all parts of the world.

Our joint interests include collecting foreign stamps, all sports, aviation, nature study, engineering, excavation, handicraft and Boy Scout movement.

We hope from this letter to gain many pen friends, and shall expect a heavy mail. All letters will be promptly answered.

With best wishes to you and to all Mailbaggerrs throughout the world,

Kenneth C.
Sam T.
Arthur K.

London, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, but I have wanted to do so for a long time.

I enjoy reading the Monitor, especially the Daily Features page from which I have taken many interesting facts to school. The Mail Bag is always very interesting to read and I have learned many things abut the home towns of Mail Baggers.

We live in St. John's Wood—quite near Lord's Cricket Ground, Regent's Park and the Zoölogical Gardens.

I have twice been out camping with the Girl Guides, once to Arundel in Norfolk, and the second time to a little village very near Hunstanton, Heacham, which is also in Norfolk. While at Arundel we went over the near-by castle, and we spent a very enjoyable afternoon looking at the old rooms, halls and antique furniture.

I am interested in all outdoor sports, especially swimming and walking. I am 15 years old and I should be very pleased to have letters from the United States of America (especially California), Spain, Italy and South America.

With best wishes to the Mail Bag,
Joan D.

Los Gatos, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I have long been interested in the Mail Bag, though this is my first letter. I should like to correspond with some girl about my age who lives in France.

I am 12 years old and attend the Christian Science Sunday school. We have a very interesting class of three boys and four girls.

Los Gatos is situated at the very entrance of the Santa Cruz Canyon. Los Gatos is a Spanish word meaning "The Cats" but I like to translate it as "the gates" because it is a gateway to the canyon and it sounds more hospitable.

Every spring we have a "Blossom Festival" given as a tribute to the beautiful blossoms of the fruit trees throughout the valley. I enjoy having a part in the very colorful pageant.

I am hoping to hear from some of our readers soon.

Kathryn Bell W.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Anna T. (12), North Plainfield, N. J.—Interested in art, nature study, stamps and athletics.

Jean S. (12), Sacramento, Calif.—Interested in drawing and swimming.

Edna J. (18), Omaha, Neb.—Especially from foreign lands.

From Boys

Joachim L. (13), Gleiwitz, Germany.

Cesar H., Havana, Cuba.—Interested in improving knowledge of English language.

Over 20

Lita B., San Diego, Calif.—Interested in music, art and traveling.

Grace W., Colorado Springs, Colo.—Interested in flowers and collecting dolls.

Jean N., Portland, Ore.—Exchange leaves of trees.

Richard W. G., West Enfield, Maine.—Interested in reading, writing, sports and building model airplanes.

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CAMP for Boys SANGAMON
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Here, the boys take part in farm activities, live in the open, and grasp the worth-while things of life. Woodcraft, swimming, studio, shop, tennis, free riding, canoe trips. Fee $160 for season. Brownies 6-9 yrs. Pioneers 10-16 yrs. Free Booklet.
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GEO A STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N J

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Excellent facilities for Swimming, Canoeing, Riding, Dramatics, Dancing, Arts and Crafts and Gypsy Lore under competent, companionable Counselors. Booklet.
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Limited enrollment. Selected group of girls. Expert supervision. Individual attention. Complete modern equipment. Land and Water Sports. Horseback riding. Musical instruction. Tutoring. Junior, Intermediate and Senior camps conducted separately. Counselor Training class for older girls. Inclusive fee. *Open for adults Aug. 31 to Sept. 16.* HELEN E. ATWOOD, 74 Fenway, Boston, Mass.

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Mountain Lodge, five (5) miles above Camp Baldy, operated in conjunction with Mabelle Scott Rancho School and Camp located in orange grove near Los Angeles. Swimming, riding, fishing—all outdoor sports. School work if desired. Rates $40.00 per month. Write or phone MRS. MABELLE SCOTT, Cor. Alosta and Citrus Ave., Azusa, Calif. Azusa 251-81.

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SEE *Also* Monday
Children's Page
for Advertising
of Camps

Tunes that ring with the joy of all the ages

Truly the new, revised Christian Science Hymnal is being warmly welcomed. Ever since the first copies were issued, letters of gratitude for this collection of beautiful hymns have been reaching the Directors of The Mother Church.

Musical critics, ministers, and others outstanding in their fields have been generous in expressing their appreciation for the hymnal. Praise is given the arrangement of the hymns, their selection from a musical standpoint, their suitability to the average voice, and their indexing.

But to measure the hymnal by intellectual or musical standards alone is to miss its great achievements. Its hymns, that ring with the joy of all the ages, are reaching the hearts of men and women throughout the world, and lifting grateful thousands on the wings of spiritual inspiration.

Only such a collection of hymns could form a right setting for the seven beloved poems of Mary Baker Eddy that are here presented. Although the old arrangements have been kept, the poems are also set to a rich variety of artistic new tunes that have been especially written by composers of note.

Tunes by some of the world's great masters — Haydn, Bach, Beethoven Mendelssohn, Handel, Mozart, Orlando Gibbons—are combined with poems of loveliness and strength, some of them translated from other tongues. In the new hymnal many Christian nations are met together in harmony.

This new hymnal offers an unusual opportunity for presenting a gift that carries a lasting message of love and gratitude. It is available in a choice of beautiful bindings:

Blue or brown cloth	$1.75
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May be purchased from your local Christian Science Reading Room or direct from the publishers.

1910 Edition—306 Pages
New Enlarged Christian Science Hymnal—628 Pages

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
107 Falmouth Street
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Rise in Cuban Trade Follows Arrival of American Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

would flow through business channels and the intense restlessness pervading the island would disappear. However, all this would not mean new untappable wealth: Cuba at present has an internal or floating debt of something between $40,000,000 and $70,000,000 made up of back salaries and other governmental obligations. These debts must be paid and the surest way to pay them would be to tax new wealth. Therefore, Cuba for some time to come should be prepared to turn back a certain proportion of its hoped-for business income.

It is to be presumed that President Machado and the American Ambassador have this problem under consideration. While the issue would not necessarily come under the head of ambassadorial perogatives the fact that an issue almost equally important is being discussed by Mr. Welles and the President would lead to the conclusion that the Ambassador's suggestions would be acceptable.

Reopening of University

The other problem to which I refer is the reopening of the the Havana University. The university was closed some two years ago by the professors following rioting and the calling out of the police. President Machado is understood to have the idea of reopening the institution as a unit separate from governmental supervision. The thought is novel and just how the plan would become operative is not known at the present time.

Generally, the belief prevails that the Cuban Treasury would provide a fixed annual sum to defray or partly defray the university's expenses, and the management of the institution would be taken over by a board of trustees. The President is understood to have declared that while he could reopen the college, operate it as part a government project, maintain order by having the police on hand, he did not propose to follow such a course.

A recent dispatch out of Havana, stating that President Machado has offered guarantees to members of all political organizations desiring to organize, is indicative of the course which this much-harassed executive has chosen to chart for himself. All these ideas, the dispatch stated, could be speedily accomplished if the President pushed his program through "his Congress." With reasonable speed not more than eight months would be necessary for their fulfillment.

Into these reforms the President has injected a proposal for the restoration of the vice-presidential office. The fact that to restore the office would require a constitutional convention six months after Congress amended the Constitution to include a vice-president among the official family, has presumably led to the recent reports that President Machado would resign during the next eight months. As already stated this has been branded, by those supposedly familiar with what is going on behind the scenes, as "silly."

Restoration of Vice-Presidency

Cuba since 1928, when the vice-presidency became something of the past, has wanted the office restored. Under Cuban laws if there is no vice-president, and the President gets through, the position of Chief Executive is assumed by the Secretary of State. It happens that the present Secretary of State, Señor Dr. Orestes Ferrara, is of Italian parentage and, consequently, ineligible.

President Machado, therefore, as a first step to restore confidence would appear to have indulged in the somewhat harmless, so far as he is concerned, plan of giving Cuba what it wants and watching the vice-president, should one be chosen, go out of office after the election of 1934. In 1935 there would be a new president and vice-president and General Machado would be relieved of all further responsibilities.

Of course there is the persistent and interesting query, What will President Machado do if, when May, 1934, comes along, he considers that for the best interest of all concerned he should be reëlected for a successive term. But there is nothing in the Constitution which says the President cannot hold the support of the army and use it according to his inclinations. General Machado has that support and I am not certain he could not keep it.

To charge the man with such purpose is not wholly fair after his repeated declarations that he would step aside in 1935 but not before. Still, the thought of what he might attempt to do is so widespread that the Opposition could well consider the advisability of getting together with the President and compromising on ideas for the general welfare of the Cuban peoples. That they have begun to talk less of revolt may be due to this very fact, but more likely the change of tactics came about through an appreciation that the United States had no intention of intervening and pulling their chestnuts out of the fire; and also through the patient, considerate arguments of the Cuban Ambassador here in Washington.

Program of Opposition

That less talk about revolution goes on in Washington, Miami and New York does not mean that it has died away in Cuba. A secret organization known as the A B C is, and has been for some two years, operating against the Cuban President. Different groups in the organization are reported in charge of sections relating to economics, politics, publicity, spying, internal financing, and relations with outside opposition bodies. The society is said to resemble the Irish Sinn Fein and the Catalanista Party under the Spanish monarchy. Once President Machado is "overthrown" the society declares its intention to pursue a constructive and educational program.

From the outside looking in an American has considerable difficulty drawing more than an unsatisfactory conclusion of the real Cuban situation. He has read of American intervention, revolution, and bombing until whatever conclusion is his necessarily must be tempered with the idea that Cuba is a decidedly unsafe place.

Americans, who have visited Havana during the last few months, and have caught even a little of the feeling of despair, know that Cuba is safe for all tourists. For months it has been waiting for something to happen; something that would restore trade and civil rights. It has turned to the United States and believed that American troops would be landed and bring with them the prosperity of yesterday. A compromise with the Machado Government to accomplish this prosperity never occurred to them, or if it did it was not allowed to gain headway. They were urged to resort to disorders and to remove President Machado. Meanwhile, the Cuban Chief Executive gradually clamped the official lid upon Havana and then upon the entire island.

Change Coming Quietly

Today the situation is practically the same as it has been for many months; practically the same on the surface. But underneath something is happening, something that is changing the complicated economic and political issues. That something is being worked out under the careful supervision or suggestion of the American Ambassador, for the American President chose diplomacy to force, reason to intervention.

What a diplomat stationed here in Washington said the other day sums up the situation in a nutshell: "Cuba has an opportunity to pick itself up by the bootstraps, put aside political intrigue and murder, combine all parties to work as one with President Machado for a program which will restore prosperity and peace, and then during May, 1934, go to the polls, elect the man it wants for President."

President Machado has promised to quit in 1935, the American Ambassador is carrying out, or endeavoring to carry out, instructions, given to him by President Roosevelt, certain oppositions are more willing to listen to a compromise with President Machado. America is willing to do its part if Cuba will stop revolutions and turn to the conference table. Meanwhile, the economic situation has turned the corner and whether it moves farther into the open seemingly depends upon the willingness of all parties to drop the past and deal with the future through the present.

Macon Completes Successful Cruise

AKRON, Ohio, June 15 (AP)—Returning from her fourth and longest trial cruise, a jaunt over the midwest and lower lakes region which lasted nearly 49 hours, the huge airship Macon was slipped into her dock at dusk last night.

The cruise and tests were pronounced "successfull" and "satisfactory" by her commander, Capt. Alger H. Dresel, by Commander S. M. Kraus, of the Navy Board of Inspection and Survey, and by Dr. Karl Arnstein, chief engineer of the builders, the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation.

During the cruise, Dr. Arnstein said, the "program of tests was carried out with precision and remarkable success. Full power runs, fuel consumption and water recovery tests gave results beyond expectations." Captain Dresel made only a terse comment. "It was a very successful and satisfactory 48-hour test flight," he said. During the two-day cruise the giant air cruiser visited Chicago and hovered over the grounds of the Century of Progress exposition, both in daylight and in darkness. The Macon carried 90 persons.

Mayor Curley Starts On Vacation in Europe

More than 200 friends of Mayor James M. Curley gathered at the Eastern Steamship Company docks to see him and members of his family off for New York, where they will board the Conte di Savoia for a vacation trip in Italy, Switzerland, Austria and Germany. The steamer New York was delayed 15 minutes because of the friends who came to bid the Mayor bon voyage.

Several friends accompanied the Mayor to New York. Mayor Curley had with him Miss Mary Curley, his sons, Paul, Leo, George and Francis, and Mr. Walter J. Quinn. The party will return on the Bremen on July 26. This is the Mayor's second trip to Europe.

Morrill Made New England Prohibition Administrator

Mr. John W. Morrill of Hartford, Conn., former prohibition agent in Boston, is to become prohibition administrator for New England on July 1, according to a dispatch from Washington last night.

The shift is said to be part of the economy program of the Adminstration which calls for a merger of the Bureau of Prohibition, Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Industrial Alcohol and Internal Revenue Department under the Department of Justice. The merger of the departments is expected to bring about a shift of all agents connected with the various prohibition districts.

Merchant Marine Club Of Boston Elects Officers

Putting big boats into the water as done by the experts at the Fore River shipyards, was described in motion pictures and verbally at the annual meeting of the Merchant Marine Club of Boston, Inc., at the Launchings of several large ships were shown on the screen.

Five governors were elected for terms of three years—Francis Minot, Raymond C. Mudge, Harold E. Melzer, Edwin J. Lang and C. J. O'Neil. Frank E. Dresser was reëlected as secretary-treasurer for one year.

Chipman Elected Member Of Grand Lodge of Ireland

Mr. Curtis Chipman of Cambridge, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, has been elected an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Ireland and decorated with the badge of such membership. A written testimonial of the friendship between the two jurisdictions was read at the quarterly meeting of Grand Lodge in the Boston Masonic Temple yesterday.

Mr. James Young Jr, of Salem, past Deputy Grand Master, was elected a director for the remainder of the term, ending in 1934. Elaborate plans for the observance of the 200th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, June 25 to 28, inclusive, were outlined.

Dr. Chase Defends Education-for-All Policy for Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., June 15—To narrow the gates of opportunity so that education once becomes the privilege of a few and not the right of many is the most un-American thing that can be done at any time, and especially during times like these, Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, president of the University of Illinois, declared at the sixty-second annual commencement held here on June 12, in his farewell address.

Dr. Chase leaves soon to become chancellor of New York University.

"The most American thing we can do in this crisis," he said, "is to stand by the fundamentals which mean the survival of American institutions in ways of thought. That means, first of all, that we stand by this philosophy of the importance of popular education.

"To make education the privilege of a few is a move in the direction of the creation of peasantry, of a fixed and stratified social order," Dr. Chase opined.

He pointed out that popular education must share in the curtailments which result from the lessened financial resources of the state and nation, but that there is grave danger that in its present bewilderment the public will do such damage to the system of popular education that the opportunities of a whole generation will be narrowed and restricted.

Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time, NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
7:30 NBC, Interview of Mme. Schumann-Heink, by William Ludell.
7:45 Reading of Gov. Ely's Bunker Hill Day proclamation.
7:47 Guardsmen: male quartet.
7:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller," sketch.
8:45 NBC, "A Century of Progress," Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 Program from Boston Garden: orchestra; chorus soloists.
10:30 NBC, Century of Progress Festival Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Sock, conductor.
11:00 Reports; sport review, news.
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Brothers program.
5:30 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
5:45 NBC, Ray Heatherton, tenor.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 Dinner Club, with Billy B. Van.
7:15 After-Dinner Revue.
7:30 Salute Program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Valee's Orchestra; Ethel Barrymore; Walter O'Keefe; soloists; glee club.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Talk, Mr. Pierre S. du Pont.
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:15 Two pianos and soloist.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra Cup series.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 "Clara, Bee and Eda," vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans; do Re Mi trio; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:30 Talk by James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, "Novelty Rhythms"
9:00 CBS, "Wayfaring Men," sketch.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, Stoopnagle and Budd, soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Cordell Hull, interviewed by H. V. Kaltenborn, from London.
6:15 CBS, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 "Timely Topics" talk series.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Recordings by Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, and Philadelphia Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold," readings.
8:45 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 Stage Show Presentation.
9:30 Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry, Black River Giant," sketch.
10:15 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Maud Rooney, soloist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Archie Lloyd, songs.
5:15 Local dance music.
5:45 WHDH ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
6:15 "The Vagabond Baritone."
6:30 WHDH Ensemble.
6:45 "Song Pictures."
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 James Sisters, songs.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Beacon Hill Players.
8:30 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War program.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries," instrumental.
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Concert recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ; records; shop news.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

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N. Y. C., 12½ St. Luke's Pl. (Greenwich Village)—3-room apartment overlooking garden, charmingly furnished, for summer months, kitchen; cool, quiet, books; $55. CRAVEN, Walker 5-0313.

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Daily Features

All Nature

Mandrill

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE mandrill is a baboon, the largest of the group. It belongs to the dog-faced genus characterized by prominent canine teeth and doglike face, strikingly colored. In order to get some idea of the awe-inspiring beast, picture fur which rises into a greenish-black crest on the head, the hanging beard of orange-yellow, and a great nose swollen on each side, shaped into folds of light blue tipped with brilliant crimson. Baboons are distinguished from other monkeys by the comparatively equal limbs.

Cuvier, French authority on matters pertaining to comparative anatomy, said, "It would be difficult to conceive of a being more hideous than the mandrill." Just as if its face were not ugly enough for one creature, it has a mere stump of a tail, comparatively short legs, and two great hardened skin areas beneath the tail, scarlet in color bordered with blue. Western Africa, between Senegambia and the Congo, is its range.

First mention of the mandrill in English literature was made in 1744 by William Smith, naturalist, in his "New Voyage to Guinea," in which he speaks of an animal "white men in Sierra Leone call the mandrill." Smith's mandrill was, however, what we recognize today as the chimpanzee. The names were switched in later years by Buffon. Evidence gathered from Egyptian writings indicates that the ancients were well acquainted with both the chimpanzee and mandrill.

Like other baboons, the mandrill is not particular in the matter of food. It eats nearly everything from scorpions, reptiles, and insects, to roots and fruits, preferring to roam in bands in open rocky country rather than in forests. It travels on all four legs, and covers more ground afoot than in the trees, where it progresses with difficulty.

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Enthusiasm tramples over prejudice and opposition, spurns inaction, storms the citadel of its object, and like an avalanche overwhelms and engulfs all obstacles. It is nothing more or less than faith in action.

Faith and initiative rightly combined remove mountainous barriers and achieve the unheard-of and miraculous.

Set the germ of enthusiasm afloat in your plant, in your office, or on your farm; carry it in your attitude and manner; it spreads like contagion and influences every fiber of your industry before you realize it; it means increase in production and decrease in costs; it means joy, and pleasure, and satisfaction to your workers; it means life, real, virile; it means spontaneous bedrock results—the vital things that pay dividends.—*Henry Chester.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Plan (ning) on" (D. C. W.)—The correspondent writes:

> Several times of late I have noticed the expression, "planning on" or "plan on." Is this with cultured authority? It does not sound right to me. I have always been taught to say "plan for" or "plan to" and "planning for" or "planning to." Is the "on" just a mistaken sense which is growing in use?

Yes, this little adverb is often appended needlessly to verbs and adverbs. In many localities, however, the pleonastic "on" has become rather firmly established in colloquial conversation; but the careful writer will not allow his style to be cumbered with unnecessary trifles. For example: "I plan to use it" is more to the point than "I plan on using it."

Some side remarks on the subject will be presented in this department soon.

"When from the lips of Truth . . ." (D. S. W.)—The correspondent inquires about the author of the following poem:

When from the lips of Truth one mighty breath
Shall, like a whirlwind, scatter in its breeze
The whole dark pile of human mockeries;
Then shall the reign of Mind commence on earth,
And starting fresh, as from a second birth,
Man in the sunshine of the world's new spring,
Shall walk transparent like some holy thing.

From Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh." (The lines are quoted by Mrs. Eddy on page 51 of "Miscellaneous Writings.")

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Cartoons of the Week

—Courtesy New York Evening Post
Final Examination Time

—Courtesy Des Moines Register
"Once to Every Man and Nation Comes a Moment to Decide"

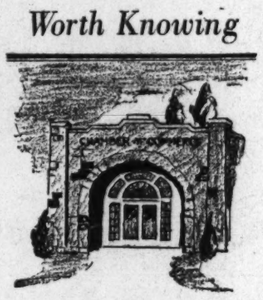
—Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
It Never Occurs to Him to Look in His Own Henhouse.

—Courtesy Chicago Daily News
Fore!

—Courtesy Indianapolis News
Giving Us a Thrill

—Courtesy San Francisco Chronicle
And Stay Out!

Worth Knowing



THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING AT WILLIAMSON, W. VA. IS CONSTRUCTED ENTIRELY OF COAL. THE TOWN IS IN THE CENTER OF A BILLION DOLLAR COAL FIELD

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Loss of time, of money, and the increasing opposition of those with whom it was his task to work daily seemed to assail him from every nook and corner. He did not lay down on the job, however. By faithful effort he proved he was honest, industrious, and a desire to serve all irregardless of color, race, or creed, endeared him to those whom he had reason to feel were against him.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

What They Say

Unity

"For England and America to be more successful in the long run in business, it is essential, not so much that their people be better business men, better economists, or better technically equipped, as that they must have more character, more stability, and more moral purpose in life."—*Sir Josiah Stamp.*

Peaceful Africa

"Africa is the only peaceful, quiet continent, without tyrants, without dictators."—*Guglielmo Ferrero, historian.*

Commencement Thought

"The true graduation is the entry into the higher self. Become what you are!"—*Prof. Richard Lewisohn.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

MAN is not the creature of circumstances.
Circumstances are the creatures of men.
BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

In Lighter Vein

Too Bad

"Isn't it too bad that Henry is getting married?"

"Why?"

"Well, he was such an easy chap to borrow money from."

Humorist

"I say, do you mind sitting down? I'm trying to snap my wife at our hotel bedroom window."

Shrewd Bird

The common English sparrow is a smart bird. We have a colony hanging around the Court House yard that earns daily sustenance by picking insects from the radiators of parked cars. Just as soon as the machine comes to a stop, they go to work. And all of 'em—a dozen or more—are fat.—*Glasgow Times.*

His Business

"The postmaster here seems to be informed about all parts of the world. Has he traveled much?"

"No, but he has received a liberal education from the picture postcards."—*Pathfinder.*

Flustered

A young man was doing his own shopping. He said to the pretty girl behind the draper's counter: "I want a pillowcase, please."

"Yes," said the girl. "What size?"

The young man looked awkward.

"Why—er—I'm not sure," he said, "but I take a 6⅞ hat!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Just the One

She: "The man I marry must be as brave as a lion, but not forward; handsome as Apollo, but not conceited; wise as Solomon, but meek as a lamb; a man who is kind to every woman, but loves only me."

He (enthusiastically): "By Jove! How lucky we met."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Dollar You Spend

The dollar you spend is helping a friend
The same time 'tis working for you.
Puts shoes on the feet of the man on the street
By giving him something to do.

The dollar you spend is helping to mend
Hearts that are burdened with care.
Pays for food kiddies eat—milk bread and meat—
And the clothes they are needing to wear.

The dollar you spend is helping to fend
Off the specter of worry and woe.
At the end of his rope brings a small ray of hope
To the man who will reap what you sow.

The dollar you spend will pay in the end
In interest that comes from within,
When you're helping another—a friend or a brother—
To fare forth with courage to win.
—*Pathfinder.*

Take Away One Daughter

Father: "You have been calling on my daughter for nigh on two weeks, young man. What are your intentions?

Young Man: "I hope to become an addition to your family."

Father: "Oh, no! You'll have to subtract, not add, young fellow!"—*Grit.*

Fair Exchange

Pullman Porter: "Beg your pardon, sir, but the dollar you gave me last night had a hole in it."

Traveler: "So did the blanket you gave me last night."—*Grit.*

Proof

Father (at 1 a. m.): "Is that young man asleep, Marie?"

Daughter: "Hush, father! He has just asked me to marry him and make him the happiest man in the world."

Father: "Just as I thought. Wake him up."—*Legion Weekly.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

There's one day when I like to race around—
And bark—
And dance a jig—
And celebrate to beat the band—
And that's when the Boss comes home and says—"School's over!"

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Perseverance Rewarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

THE paint spray room in a large piano factory in Toronto is equipped with two large ventilating fans, for the purpose of drawing paint and varnish fumes to the outside. These fans are set in circular openings in the wall, with ledges outside similar to window-sills, only somewhat larger.

On a visit to this factory some months ago the factory superintendent called attention to a pigeon sitting on her nest on one of the ledges, and related the following: One of the fans had been idle for a few days when a workman noticed that the pigeon had built her nest on this ledge. It was composed of twigs, weeds, and other light materials. Consequently, when the fan was started, the nest was blown away.

The pigeon, however, was not to be defeated, and proceeded to rebuild her nest, using this time rusty nails, pieces of wire, and bits of metal from the yard.

The new nest withstood the currents of air from the ventilator, and at first the bird sat calmly on her nest with the fan whirling within a few inches of her head. Upon hearing of the incident, however, the owner of the factory gave orders that this particular ventilator should not be used until the young birds were ready to leave the nest.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Latest reports show that the Japanese have pushed the Chinese back to page 5.

Montreal Star: A citizen is a man who demands better roads, bigger schools, a new post office—and lower taxes.

Chicago Daily News: But one thing is to be remembered: A crossing guard can wave a red flag even in the face of a railroad dictator!

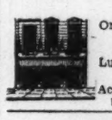
Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Always Something Good to Eat"
Rosoff's
RESTAURANTS
147 WEST 43RD STREET
152 WEST 44TH STREET
AT TIMES SQUARE
6 Course Luncheon, 45c OPEN
7 Course Dinner, 65c SUNDAYS

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter

36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Good Food
Montague Court Cafeteria
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Except Sundays
16 Court Street BASEMENT

The Pickwick Cafeteria
A reliable eating home for those who are accustomed to better food enriched by careful preparation.
DOWNSTAIRS 44 COURT STREET
11 to 2:30—5 to 7:30 Except Sundays

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

ANNIE E. B. FINDLAY HELEN W. FINDLAY
Tel. Public 14, Business 292-R
Storm King Arms
CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
ON STORM KING HIGHWAY
Particular attention given to Luncheon, Tea, Dinner and Banquet Parties.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

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Symphony Hall—Tonight—8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, No Tax

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Air Cooled Theatre"
Mats. Wed. and Sat. $1 to $2
"Have fond recollections of it. I enjoyed every minute."—*Alfred E. Smith.*
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
48TH ST. THEATRE EVENINGS at 8:45
SEATS ON SALE 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Desperate Debt Devices

JUST when does default become default? How soon will the United States recognize that partial payment of the war debts is better than no payment? Last December France, Belgium, Hungary, Poland and Estonia defaulted on their debt installments. They are expected to repeat that action on the payment due today. Calling default a "suspension" of payments is only a fiction which must become ever more unreal as the action is repeated.

Last December Great Britain paid her installment under protest. Today she is paying $10,000,000 of the $75,000,000 due. Thus she avoids outright default. Italy and Finland are also making partial payments. President Roosevelt is accepting these sums as acknowledgments of the entire obligation. And he promises American reconsideration of the whole question for any debtor who will ask it.

Exactly how much that promise means is doubtful. It was made last December. But in six months nothing definite has come of it. And now Mr. Roosevelt not only insists that there be no discussion of debts at the London conference but declares that the terms of the debt contracts can be altered only by Congress. And no early action by Congress is likely. Indeed under the "Lame Duck" Amendment, Congress will not meet again until January—after the December 15 installment falls due. Of course Congress could take up the debts before it adjourns. But the real difficulty is that Congress has shown no disposition to make concessions that would avoid defaults. There are no indications that it will be disposed to do so in January.

What then is to be done? Is the present subterfuge to be resorted to again in December? If so it will indicate that Britain has determined to make a unilateral revision of the debts in conformity with the scale of reparations payments arranged at Lausanne. For the present payment is being made in silver—as permitted by a recent congressional resolution—arbitrarily valued at 50 cents an ounce. Since silver can be bought for 36 cents an ounce, the payment is actually only about $7,000,000, thus matching the 10 per cent scale set up at Lausanne. There is every likelihood that the December payment will be made on this same basis.

Thus the situation will be one wherein Britain and one or two other countries will have established a revised scale conforming to the Lausanne agreement, while France and a majority of the other debtors will have revised their payments to zero.

In this question the United States faces not a theory but a fact. Further fictions will not serve. The name of default may be avoided by a 90 per cent repudiation or denied by calling 100 per cent repudiation a "suspension" of payments. But the fact remains that the debts are being effectively revised. And they are being revised by the debtors alone.

Obviously this devious device is not satisfactory. It does not satisfy the United States. And it does not satisfy the debtors. They are not happy in the rôle of defaulters however much subterfuges may ease their consciences and however much they may justify themselves by citing hard circumstance and a hard creditor. It is doubtful if the present arrangement furnishes even an acceptable basis for monetary and economic agreements at the current world conference.

For America there is still the hope of obtaining something more nearly approaching "half a loaf." With a choice between some adjustment which would obtain partial payment and the likelihood that further drifting will make the present scale of payments permanent the American people should not hesitate about accepting the former. Indeed they should take active steps to secure it.

President Roosevelt would serve his country well by taking a more resolute stand for concessions which would avoid default. Any revision he may arrange with the debtors would be preferable to the revision that is now being made. And on their side European leaders might well do something less in the way of emphasizing the impossibility of payment and something more in the line of acknowledging an obligation and exploring untried methods of making payments.

A Mild-Mannered Street Car

THE appearance on the streets of Brooklyn of a silent street car is perhaps of wider importance than at first appears. With a quicker getaway at traffic lights than the average motorcar, with resilient wheels and "rubber sandwiches" between parts that heretofore have rattled and clanked continuously, with a brake system that does not upset the "standee," such a car may bring back to the street railway some of its vanished patronage.

Not so many years ago Mr. Commuter began his day by catching the 7:55 car at the corner of Elm Street. Once he was aboard, the car started with a jerk, clanked over switch blocks, took the sharp curves with a screech of wheels, and came to a stop at the next corner with a grind of brakes. Then came the automobile and the Elm Street car lost a customer. Mr. Commuter bought his own car. Instead of the daily payment of nickels or dimes he started to buy his own gas, oil, tires, and etceteras. It was a costly mode of transportation, but Mr. Commuter continued to pay it rather than return to the noise and discomfort of the 7:55. The automobile had educated the commuter in new standards of transportation comfort.

There has been much talk of the passing of the street car. Considering the multitude of cases of commuting by motorcar and the appearance of more and more buses on city streets, many jumped to the conclusion that the day of the street car was over. Yet the street car continues to run, and traffic experts agree that it covers a field of its own from which it can hardly be ousted. In closely built centers of population it transports more persons for the street space it occupies than does a bus, and vastly more than does a private automobile. Thus if the car can be speeded up and made more comfortable it can help greatly to save congestion on busy thoroughfares.

Lately many street car companies have seen the light. Not long ago a noiseless street car made its appearance in Detroit, an easy-riding car, and, what is more important, lighter and more economical of operation. Other cities have successfully tried out trackless trolleys, cars that run on inflated rubber tires and draw their power from overhead wires through flexible trolley poles that allow the car to draw up to the curb to take on and discharge fares. The Brooklyn car is just another step toward offering Mr. Commuter transportation as comfortable as his automobile but at a tremendous saving.

Perhaps in the near future we shall see Mr. Commuter standing at the corner of Elm and Main, waiting for the 7:55 to pull up silently by the white pole. Once aboard he will be able to sit back and enjoy the morning paper without the accompaniment of screeching wheels and grinding brakes. Such an inducement probably would lead a large percentage of suburbanites to leave the family car at home, turn over to the motorman the task of driving, and forget temporarily the cost of oil, gas and tires.

Gardens Old and New

AMONG the fairest words that grace the English language, garden surely holds high place. Its mere mention summons visions of grateful coolness and quiet repose.

It matters little where the garden which the word recalls may lie. To one it may call to memory a veritable oasis in the desert, through whose hospitable arch of stone the guest passed from the burning Moroccan sun to an unbelievably refreshing shade perfumed by rose petals, petals that carpeted paths freshly damp with spray of fountains rising from dark pools.

To another will come the picture of some old-fashioned close in New England or Old England where, as the sun drops below the horizon, a woman lovingly waters clusters of larkspur or hollyhocks, sweet peas or wallflowers while a wondering, wide-eyed kitten follows her, daintily careful of the changing stream that lays its cool jewel-like drops of water on dusty boles of trees and thirsty flowers.

These random reflections have their source in the news from the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago that five acres of fine gardens invite the visitor sated with much sight-seeing to linger and contemplate their beauty. Perhaps, sitting there, he will see more than gardens—a symbol of the great mid-western metropolis itself.

For where he rests was, but a few months since, barren filled-in land on a man-made islet in Lake Michigan. And from where he rests, looking shoreward, silhouetted against the sky, leaps that marvel which is Chicago, virile young giant among world cities, from a terrain that just 100 years ago was a barren swamp.

There, perhaps, lies the secret of the charm in gardens. Whether they nestle in Sabine hills where Horace sought tranquillity, or beautify the "two-by-four" estate of the city penthouse dweller, they speak of men's labor for beauty and offer quiet resting places for pleasant meditation.

Milk As a Public Utility

MILK used to be merely something which the milkman delivered at the house or apartment before anybody was up—a fluid food for babies and adults. Now it is becoming a public utility.

In New York State it involves price-fixing, freight differentials, utilization purposes, production, distribution and consumption. All this comes about through the recent passage by the State Legislature of a Milk Control Act to fix prices and regulate the milk supply from the cow to the consumer. New York was the first State to set up a milk control board to fix minimum prices and regulate the dairy industry generally within the State.

It has embarked upon an experiment which will be watched with interest throughout the nation. Already New Jersey has enacted a similar law. The Pennsylvania Legislature considered similar legislation but adjourned without acting. Other states where the milk industry is as demoralized as New York's was, and where milk strikes have been threatened, are watching New York's effort to control the dairy industry. Congress, too, considered milk in its planned industry program.

In New York State milk strikes had become imminent and 2000 farmers descended upon the Legislature in Albany demanding relief. A legislative commission found that price cutting and other unfair practices had driven milk prices down almost to the vanishing point. Many farmers were receiving 2c a quart or less for their milk. They were reduced to a state of poverty bordering closely on serfdom—unable to pay their bills, care for their families, send their children to school or pay their taxes.

Two months have passed since the control law went into effect. The chief aim of the board has been to put a bottom under the milk market. The most important minimum price fixed was a base price of $1.88 per hundred pounds for class one fluid milk of 3.5 per cent butter fat at the 200-mile zone from New York City, with freight differentials beyond that. This provided a minimum of 4 cents a quart to the farmer for that class of milk. Prices to consumers were advanced to a minimum of 11 cents a quart in New York City and 10 cents in the rest of the State. Other prices are fixed for milk utilized for cream and the manufacture of various dairy products. All milk dealers are now required to procure state licenses.

Dairy farmers in New York State are now said to be receiving a larger part of the consumers' milk dollar than at any time since before the World War. For the first time April prices to producers were higher than those in March. May prices were sustained despite the fact that this month marks the highest production of the year.

In these days when the average household finds it hard to stretch its budget to cover all the family necessities, an increase of even a cent a quart in the price of milk is an important matter. But the milk-consuming public, recognizing the farmers' plight, has, for the most part, cheerfully paid the higher figure.

Even at the rates fixed by the board, milk prices to consumers are now more reasonable than they were for a number of years in New York City and the State. The board believes that the moderately higher price to the farmers will help to increase their purchasing power to buy the products which milk consumers sell. Such increased purchasing power may easily offset the cent-a-quart rise in price and not only aid the consumers but do its share to help restore prosperity.

How Repeal Liquor?

MASSACHUSETTS becomes the eleventh state to vote for repeal of prohibition. So far no state referendum on the repeal proposal has given a dry result. The refusals of a few state legislatures to submit the proposal to popular vote may be considered as dry victories, but on the whole the tide of wet sentiment seems to be sweeping the country. Sopping wet votes have come out of hitherto arid rural sections. The reaction which both wets and drys expected from beer excesses has not developed. A frank facing of the situation demands that the probability of prohibition's early repeal be recognized.

What then? The liquor question will not have been repealed. The retreat from prohibition will merely have put America back at least to 1917 in its legal treatment of drink. One of the factors in the repeal movement has been public weariness with the problem of liquor control. But repeal will not remove the problem; it will merely push it to the fore in familiar form. Indeed the present disposition to shirk the issue promises to permit a return of the saloon.

Yet it is inconceivable that having known something better than saloon days the American people are going all the way back. It would have been wiser to fix on a stopping place before starting the easy slide toward repeal. Certainly as repeal comes closer it behooves wets and drys alike to ask themselves, Just where do we stop? and, Where do we begin again the inescapable struggle to repeal the liquor evil?

Trade Through Frightfulness

STIMULATION of trade through efforts to inspire fear in the general public has become a somewhat common practice. To make people afraid of some untoward condition through suggestion and then offer the means of avoiding the evil is a bit of sales strategy that is being worked and overworked, sometimes to the point of self-defeat.

An example of this type of frightfulness was the statement made through advertisements in street cars and in other public places that four out of five persons would fall victim to a certain disease of the mouth; and a supposedly sure preventive was offered in the form of a patent remedy. In another instance, the remedy for various forms of difficulty manifested in falling of the hair, in loss of its color, and so forth, was offered with an advertising campaign, which, it was alleged, if carefully followed, would picture these dangers so successfully that "fear would be injected in every woman in the community."

So goes the merry round. The fact that the patent remedies offered for various maladies sometimes are fraudulent is no deterrent to this type of advertising.

At a recent meeting of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, one speaker said:

> Advertising represents great industries in this country. As such, it must endeavor to inspire confidence and not shout price or inspire fear. The Chief Executive of our nation a little more than two months ago made the statement that the greatest thing we have to fear is fear itself. Who has been instilling the idea of fear? Who scared the consumer into thinking he was intestinally sick? Who frightened the consumer into thinking he has bad breath? Who made the consumer feel socially inferior? Who kept telling the consumer that his flat silver was not of the correct design, and that his auto would skid into another car at a minute's notice, and that his gums were receding into his poor thick head?

And the answer was, "In a large measure, the national advertiser."

How far does such advertising fall short of service which underlies all true business! Genuine service to mankind plays little or no part in it. Rather does disservice take the place of service. When the public awakens to the purpose of these campaigns of frightfulness, the schemes will fail, for good sense will supplant the fear. Then the prospective buyer will be interested in hearing not how horrible is the catastrophe that may befall him but how positive is the protection he is offered.

Editorial Notes

A farmer's family of eighteen came to town to see a show, but found that not one of the theater's boxes could hold them even at the tightest squeeze. So nine of them saw the first part and nine of them the second. No. This is not a story from the land of Burns. It happened in Budapest.

Inability of 50 per cent of the members of a current history class at the University of Kentucky to answer the question: "Who is Frank Lerond McVey?" has let them in for a little good-natured raillery. Mr. McVey, it happens, is president of the University of Kentucky.

If Senator Key Pittman, Nevada, member of the United States delegation, could name a theme song for the World Economic Conference, it is safe to say it would be "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

The World Conference

II. Making a New Economy

By H. B. ELLISTON

SIXTY-SIX nations are meeting in London to discuss such a formidable list of topics that the mere task of assembling them would fill many columns. To essay the task, however, is not necessary, nor would it be enlightening. It is not necessary because the record can be simplified into one single problem. It would not be enlightening because the mass of topics might obscure this problem. All the conferring in London today converges on the issue of whether or not the world intends to rebuild a world economic organization, sometimes called, for short, a world economy. At present this is lying around in obvious ruin.

* * *

A world economy has been explained by Will Rogers better than by any expert. Recently he said, "If ten men went on a hunting trip, you would soon learn which was the best cook and which the surest hunter to bring in the meat. You would find that each excelled in something that was useful to all. Now nations are just so many men like these. Each can produce something better and cheaper than the rest." The world economy rests upon precisely the same specialization of function.

But the world economy requires a far more complex organization than does a hunting trip. As we knew it when one existed, it rested upon the acknowledgment of a common standard of value, which was gold. That meant that in the work of producing and marketing goods the countries started off at scratch. All their currencies were really so many grains of gold. They were called by other names, but these were simply symbols, and the reality back of them would have been better appreciated if, when talking about say, the dollar, one could have kept in thought 23.22 grains of gold. Clearly when all currencies were attached to gold in some stated equivalent, there was a relation between the currencies. Gold was, in fact, the international currency.

A system, as every engineer knows, is a means of free circulation. Our gold system thus required as its prime essential that gold should circulate freely. Gold beyond the limit required for the backing of currency was supposed to pass from one country to another by the operation of the gold standard system.

For the purpose of describing this system, let us take two countries, A and B, and think of their foreign business as simply two-way traffic. A sells automobiles to B. B sells cotton to A. A, however, sells more automobiles than B sells cotton. Therefore, B owes A on net balance. This is an example in A of a so-called "favorable balance of trade," and in B of an "unfavorable balance of trade." Say that on balance B owes A $100,000.

But nations trade "services" as well as goods. These are called "invisible items," and comprise such services as transporting goods for other countries, entertaining tourists, receiving remittances from expatriates, lending and borrowing, and so forth. Remember that B still owes A $100,000 on goods account. Suppose people from A country spend their summer vacation in B country. In one season they spend $50,000 in buying B goods in B country. Such transactions have precisely the same effect as if B country had exported more cotton to A country. We see that the net balance in A country's favor is thus reduced to $50,000.

Theoretically this would be settled by the export of $50,000 in gold, the final balancer, because gold is a currency acceptable to both A and B. It comes into play after all other means of effecting a balance have been tried. Now, if the process ended there, it would be cumulative, and B would be sooner or later left without any gold. But the system was not supposed to end there. Country B lost gold. Therefore, it also lost part of its money. The remaining stock available to the community thus became dearer. This is another way of saying that the prices of goods and services became cheaper. Precisely the converse chain of consequences was meantime occurring in the gold-receiving country, country A. Here prices rose with the addition of more money to the community. It was therefore quite logical that the cheap goods of country B became readily salable in country A. This occurred until country A had to disgorge its newly gained gold in payment of the newly gained goods. Thus the metal again went back into international circulation.

* * *

All these consequences, lost in the maze of international transactions, created the world economy which, because of the obstructions in the working out of those consequences, has now broken down. If I listed the impediments which have cumulatively caused the collapse, I should be enumerating the topics before the London conferees. I should mention tariffs. Here there must be a distinction between tariff schedules and tariff policies. If tariffs remained stable, or were adjusted after due notice or agreement, there would obviously be no obstacle to the receipt of goods. There would be just the same difference between prices for the smooth working of the gold standard system. But when tariffs are put up overnight, the differential in price is wiped out, and the foreign goods cannot be sold.

I should also mention the necessity for a common policy in regard to the use of gold. If, for instance, a country refuses to use its incoming gold, clearly that gold is prevented from having its effects upon prices, and the international system cannot operate.

The old system, however, will not be set up again. Of that one can be reasonably sure. What the statesmen are aiming at is the creation of what the Bank for International Settlements has called a "reformed" gold standard by the world in common—a subject which we shall discuss in a third article.

Notes From German Cities

Progressive Photography

A RELIABLE explanation of the old problem of "what happens inside the camera," appears to have been supplied by the researches of Professor Pohl of the University of Göttingen. To say that light, acting upon the silver bromide plate produces an "invisible" picture, which can later be made visible through a process of development, is merely a statement of action, not an explanation. Professor Pohl has now cleared up the mystery of the chemical action by a series of experiments which prove that the influence of the light on the photographic silver bromide plate produces an interatomic action, without which no picture would be possible. First, the "invisible" picture results from changes within the silver bromide atoms. The light ray separates the electron from the nucleus of the silver bromide atom, producing a loose connection of the electron with the silver bromide crystal. But this action leads to the creation of the "invisible" picture, which continues unseen by the naked eye until developed.

The second process, that of development, is also due to atomic disintegration, the silver bromide being separated out into silver and bromide. Every electron then forms a center around which the free silver atoms group themselves. It is through this accumulation of silver atoms that the electrons become visible, that is, the negative is created. Professor Pohl's findings are expected to have far-reaching practical effects, especially in improving photographic methods in the future.

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Berlin Plans Labor Statue

As a new and lasting evidence of Berlin's appreciation of its workers, the municipality recently sanctioned a scheme for the erection of a "Monument to Labor" on the Tempelhofer Feld, where Chancellor Adolf Hitler delivered his May Day speech. This monument, which will stand 40 feet high, will have the figure of a worker in the center surrounded at a lower level by figures of a scholar, peasant, soldier, handworker, artist, tradesman and mother and child. These are intended to represent the basis of national existence. It is estimated that this new monument, which will be of marble or bronze, will cost 1,000,000 marks, about $270,000, and will be so large that it will cover 600 square meters of ground. The costs will be met by voluntary contributions from the general public.

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Cheap Power In Windmills

The windmill, which today is so often more a historical object on the landscape than a real working proposition, may yet come into its own, if the experiments of certain German experts justify themselves. By the use of sails built upon the "streamline" basis, they maintain that it will be possible to increase the power capacity of the windmill to more than five times its present capacity, thus making it even in these days of highly developed technique a source of cheap power. In addition, not only will it be possible to remove a number of the dangers attached to the former impracticable sails by the introduction of the new streamlined propeller, but the old sails can be adapted to the new construction.

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Hydronalium Is Its Name

Germany, which did so much to give aluminum its place in the modern world, has now prepared a new light-weight metal which has all the advantages and none of the defects of aluminum. It is called hydronalium and has been prepared at the works of the I. G Farbenindustrie, Germany's famous dye trust. Though light in weight and strong, aluminum and its alloys "corrode" under certain weather conditions. They are particularly affected by sea water, while rain and certain forms of dampness also cause damage. As a result, they must be continually recoated with special paints to prevent serious damage to the whole construction. None of these disadvantages are present in hydronalium, it is claimed. It is an alloy of aluminum, magnesium and a very small part of manganese. It differs from other alloys in that it does not need to be worked in heat. Under certain conditions it may be welded, though, up to the present, the different parts of any construction of hydronalium have been riveted together. Manufactured in various degrees of hardness, it can be transported in plates of two millimeter thickness and upward.

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Census Plans Under Way

Germany's next census takes place on June 17. Already all arrangements for the smooth working of this important national event are completed. More than 30,000 voluntary workers will be engaged on the task of seeing that the census papers are properly filled in and returned to the authorities, while 800 helpers will be engaged in the various country bureaus, which will work under orders from the general headquarters in Berlin. It is estimated that the census will cost 7,000,000 marks, about $1,900,000, even though much voluntary labor is enlisted for this work and many simplifications have been introduced. At the last census, which took place in 1925, Germany (including the Saar) had a population of 63,200,000, compared with 58,500,000 in 1910. It will take nearly a year before the final results of the coming census are published.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Problems of the World Economic Conference

THE World Monetary and Economic Conference is opening at a time when the nations are stirred by a new hope that the depression is drawing to a close. . . .

There are still those who believe that the economic crisis can be surmounted by national action, but the experience of the last few years has swung most economists into line behind those demanding an international approach. The very fact that the London conference is being held is proof that the governments of the attending nations are convinced on this point.

Also, it is possible to point to one other aspect of the situation on which there is pretty general agreement. It is felt that restoration of the world market by the introduction of great flexibility into the international economic structure is our immediate need.

Six major problems have been outlined by the Preparatory Commission of Experts. They are monetary and credit policy, prices, resumption of the movement of capital, restrictions on international trade, tariff and treaty policy and organization of production and trade.

Obviously, no one of them admits of an easy solution, and they are all so closely interrelated that an advance along the entire front is the only way in which any real progress can be made.

Monetary and credit policy is bedevilled by the problem of intergovernmental debts, by our [the United States's] suspension of the gold standard and by the status of silver. Differing views on inflation seriously complicate any movement for raising general price levels. Resumption of the movement of capital depends not only upon the establishment of stable currencies but also upon the removal of existing restrictions on foreign exchange. Restoration of international trade involves the tariff policies of all the nations which are members of the conference and can be effected only by tariff reductions all along the line.

Never has so ambitious a program been set before an international conference. Success demands an abandonment of prevailing concepts of economic nationalism, in part the inevitable fruit of political nationalism, which today seems utterly impossible.

Nevertheless, the world must make the attempt to carry through the conference program, for it presents an opportunity of bringing some order into our present chaos which cannot be neglected.—*New York Evening Post.*